"Then You'll Have a Fine House…":
The New Frame House of Norwegian Immigrants
Anna and Hans Goulson,
Swift County, Minnesota

Paul E. Buchanan Award Winner, 2012

University of Maryland 1856
ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING &
PRESERVATION
Historic Preservation Program

April 2011

"Then You'll Have a Fine House…": The New Frame House of Norwegian Immigrants Anna and Hans Goulson, Swift County, Minnesota

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April 6, 2011

Abstract

Building on an earlier investigation to examine the dugout house site of the Lars and Anna Christopherson and later Hans and Anna Christopherson Goulson families, the present study of the Goulson's frame house grew out of interest by current family members in preserving the structure and teaching their history to the next generation. Anna, her second husband Hans Goulson, and their children moved from their traditional dugout house into their new one-and-a-half-story frame house in 1880 or 1881. The small balloon frame house retains an amazing Norwegian-inspired interior paint scheme The family occupied the structure until the late 19th century, when they built and moved into a larger farmhouse on adjacent property in Chippewa County. The circa 1880 frame house was subsequently used for storing grain and later farming equipment.

The current project involves an architectural study and stabilization effort along with an archaeological survey of the immediate vicinity of the house; this work was completed with the help of Goulson family members and friends from across the country. The purpose of the project was to document, stabilize and weatherproof the ca. 1880 Goulson frame house and develop preservation strategies for long term use.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the many members of the Goulson family who made this project a reality. Without their intense interest and participation this investigation would not have been possible. First and foremost, I need to thank Hilton and Dan Goulson, Anna's grandson and great grandson, who spearheaded this second expedition to Minnesota. Their untiring work included recruiting and scheduling the volunteers, arranging for equipment and supplies at the house site, and supervising the entire proceedings. The results of this hard work were an organized, effective, and enjoyable project.

Many project volunteers provided the labor needed to clean out and around the building, measure and document the structure, conduct the archaeological shovel texting, and to provide the muscle to stabilize and weatherize the structure. Volunteers who assisted with the project included Amy Cutrell, Ashley Cutrell, Benny Cutrell, Stacey Cutrell, Dan Goulson, Dawn Goulson, Gregg Goulson, Hilton Goulson, Joann Goulson, Nancy Goulson, Preston Goulson, Richard Goulson, Todd Goulson, Zachary Goulson, Connie Hanson, Ronald Hanson, Lawrence Larson, Mary Ann Larson, David Nitz, Libby Read, and Ray Smith.

I must also heartily thank Joann and Gregg Goulson who opened their house and farmyard to serve as a staging point for the work on the frame house. They were both so helpful and supportive of the entire project, providing assistance with equipment and logistical support.

I must also acknowledge my thanks to the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society who assisted with completing the archaeological and architectural inventory forms for the house and site. Architectural historian Michael Koop of the State Historic Preservation Office kindly assisted with suggested reading and sources on Norwegian housing in Minnesota and the Upper Midwest.

The report could not have been completed without the help of a great group of graduate student researchers, including Amy M. (Bolasky) Skinner, Ali Stuebner, Rachel (Cousart) Palisin, and Lauren Schiszik. Ms. Schiszik and my former colleague Ms. Donna Gilbreath (University of Kentucky) prepared the final drawings and illustrations for the report.

Without the help of volunteers and kind colleagues, much of the report that follows would not have been possible. Finally, I must thank all of the other residents of Swift and Chippewa counties who have provided help and support during our trip to the area - you are a generous and friendly community.

Donald W. Linebaugh, Ph.D., R.P.A.
College Park, MD
April 2011

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction and Project Background

Introduction

> "'It's only till I harvest the first wheat crop,' said [Laura's] Pa. 'Then you'll have a fine house...'" (Wilder 1953:3-4).

So writes Laura Ingalls Wilder in *On the Banks of Plum Creek* about her future frame house in Minnesota. Like Laura and her family, many settlers in the expanding regions of the United States moved from temporary shelters into small frame houses after they established their farm. The Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson family seems typical in this regard, initially homesteading in a dugout house until a wooden balloon frame structure became the family's new home circa 1880. Echoing the "planar geometry and regular dimensions of the landscape," Peterson (1992:60) argues, the one- or one-and-a-half story balloon frame dwelling was "the most economical and efficient means" for the immigrant farmer to live with his family. This way of building, however, while using a new construction method and materials, can also reflect some of the patterns of traditional old world houses as conceived in the minds of these frontier builders (Peterson 1992:60).

Building on an earlier investigation to examine the Goulson family's dugout house site, the present study of their frame house grew out of the family's interest in preserving the structure and teaching their history to the next generation (Linebaugh 2003 and 2005). An architectural study and stabilization effort along with an archaeological survey of the immediate vicinity of the house were completed with the help of Goulson family members and friends from across the country (Figure 1.1).

The purpose of the project was to document, stabilize and weatherproof the ca. 1880 Goulson frame house and develop preservation strategies for long term use. These goals were met through the completion of the following tasks: 1) preparation of the area around the house (removal of trees, weeds, and discarded machinery); 2) preparation of the interior of house; (clear interior rooms and inventory all detached architectural elements); 3) documentation of the structure, including drawings and photographs of representative interior and exterior elevations; 4) condition assessment of the building (written assessment of condition of major structural systems with photo documentation of specific issues, and recommendations for temporary treatment and stabilization of the building); 5) temporary stabilization of building systems (roof, door and window openings, and flooring); 6) archaeological survey around the building (10-15 shovel test units to assist in determining if the building was on its original location); and 7) deliberation on possible future preservation strategies for the structure.

The project was carried out under the supervision of Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh, Director of the University of Maryland's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation. The architectural and archaeological field investigations were conducted by Dr. Linebaugh and a large group of volunteers including Amy Cutrell, Ashley Cutrell, Benny Cutrell, Stacey Cutrell, Dan Goulson, Dawn Goulson, Gregg Goulson, Hilton Goulson, Joann Goulson, Nancy Goulson, Preston Goulson, Richard Goulson, Todd Goulson, Zachary Goulson, Connie Hanson, Ronald Hanson, Lawrence Larson, Mary Ann Larson, David Nitz, Libby Read, and Ray Smith. Dr. Linebaugh prepared the final report and completed the historical research for the project with the help of graduate student researchers Amy M. (Bolasky) Skinner, Ali Stuebner, Rachel Cousart, and Lauren Schiszik. Dr. Linebaugh, Ms. Schiszik, and Ms. Donna Gilbreath prepared the final site maps and illustrations for the report.

Figure 1.1. Dr. Linebaugh and Goulson family members in front of the Goulson frame house after documentation and stabilization.

Project Background

While conducting an archaeological excavation of the dugout house of Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson in 2002 (Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3), Project Director Linebaugh learned of the existence of the original balloon frame house in which Anna and her family lived after they left the dugout. The frame house, likely used by the family from circa 1880 to the mid-1890s, was identified based on family recollections; it was briefly inspected on the last day of the dugout excavation. The Goulson frame house is located a few feet north of the Chippewa and Swift county line. The house sits on level ground several hundred feet south of the Chippewa River in Swenoda Township, Swift County, roughly 15 miles downstream from the town of Benson, Minnesota (Figure 1.4).

Anna, her second husband Hans Goulson, and their children moved from their traditional dugout house into their new one-and-a-half-story frame house in 1880 or 1881. The family occupied the structure until the late 19th century, when they built and moved into a larger farmhouse on adjacent property in Chippewa County. The circa 1880 frame house was subsequently used for storing grain and later farming equipment. In the summer of 2002, when it was "rediscovered," the house was filled with junk and in precarious physical condition (Figure 1.5). Following the completion of the dugout house project report in 2003, fieldwork was planned to fully document and stabilize/weatherize the frame house structure. This work was completed July 17 to 22, 2005, and is the subject of the report that follows.

Environmental Setting

This section provides background information on the environmental setting of the project area, including information on the physiography, geol-

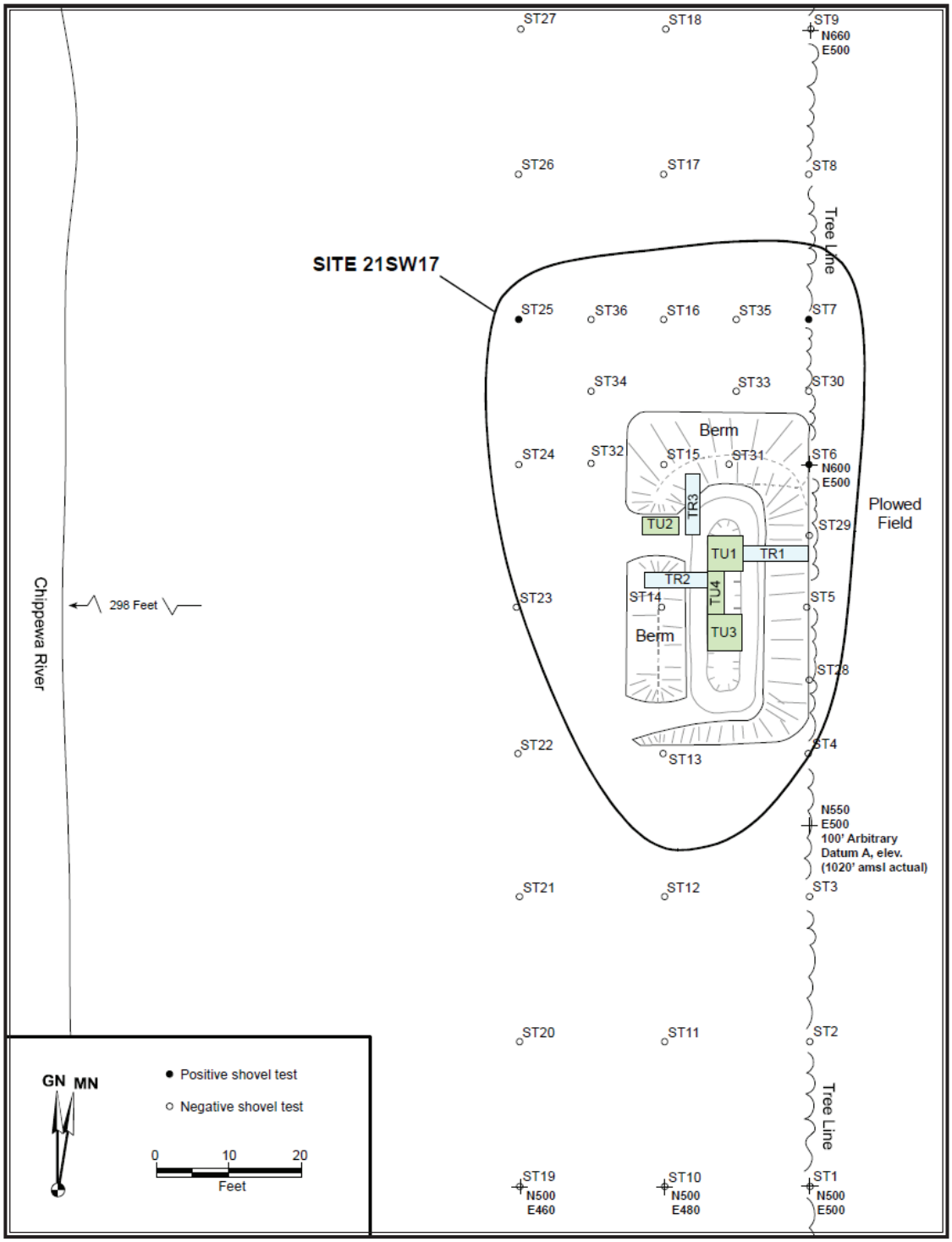


Figure 1.2. Detail plan of Site 21SW17 showing test units (TU) and trenches (TR).

ogy, soils, climate, flora, and fauna. In general, and when possible, this information is provided with a historical perspective that provides information on how the environmental setting has changed since the time of Anna Christopherson Goulson and her family.

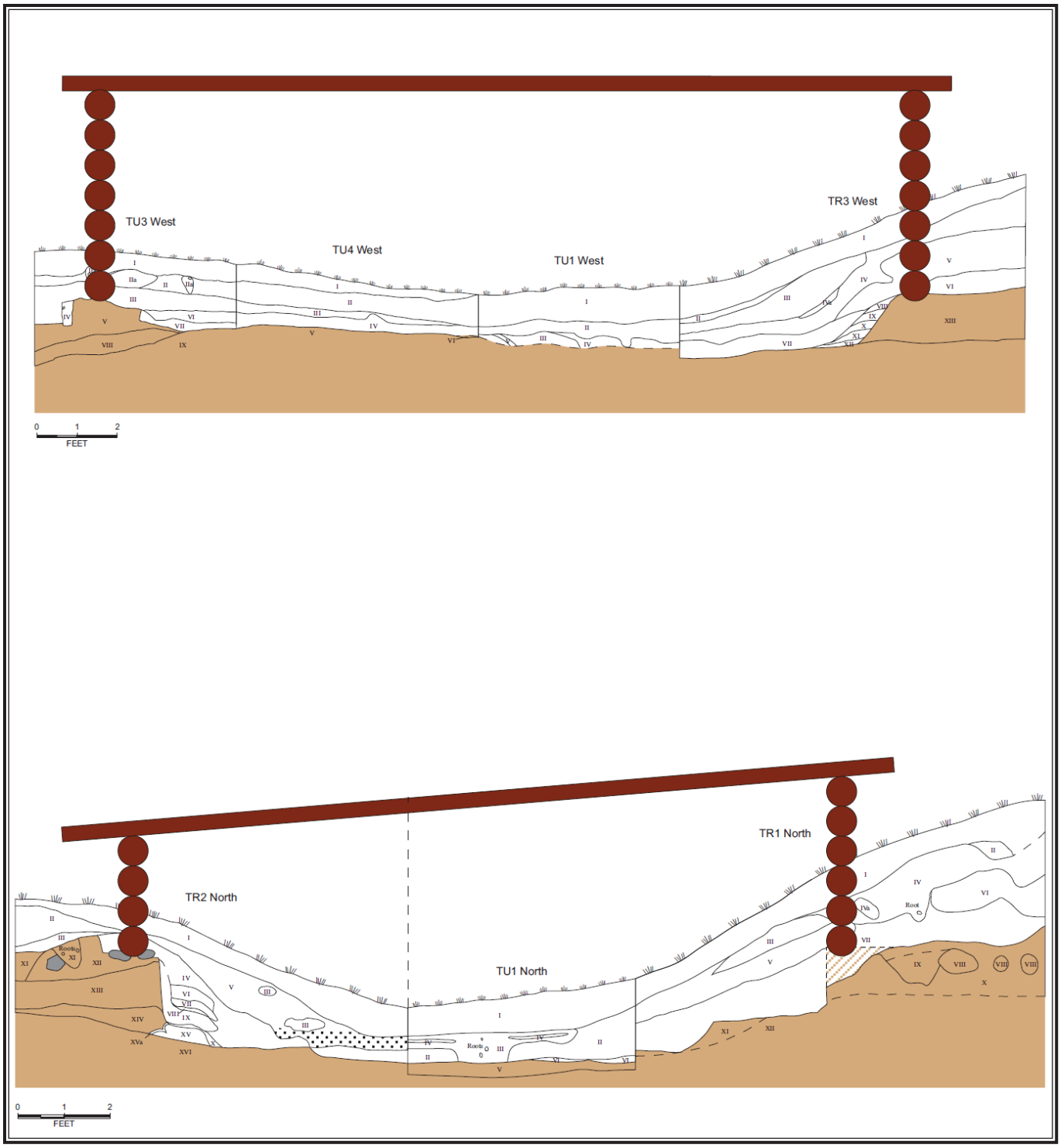


Figure 1.3. Conjectural reconstruction of Christopherson/Goulson dugout using upper logs walls and shed roof.

Physiography

The Goulson frame house is found in south central Swift County, Minnesota (see Figure 1.2). The county is rectangular in shape and includes 21 townships, each 6 miles square. The total area of Swift County is 757 square miles or approximately 484,959 acres (Anonsen 1929:2). The frame house site is located in Swenoda Township, Swift County, less than 50 feet north of the Chip-

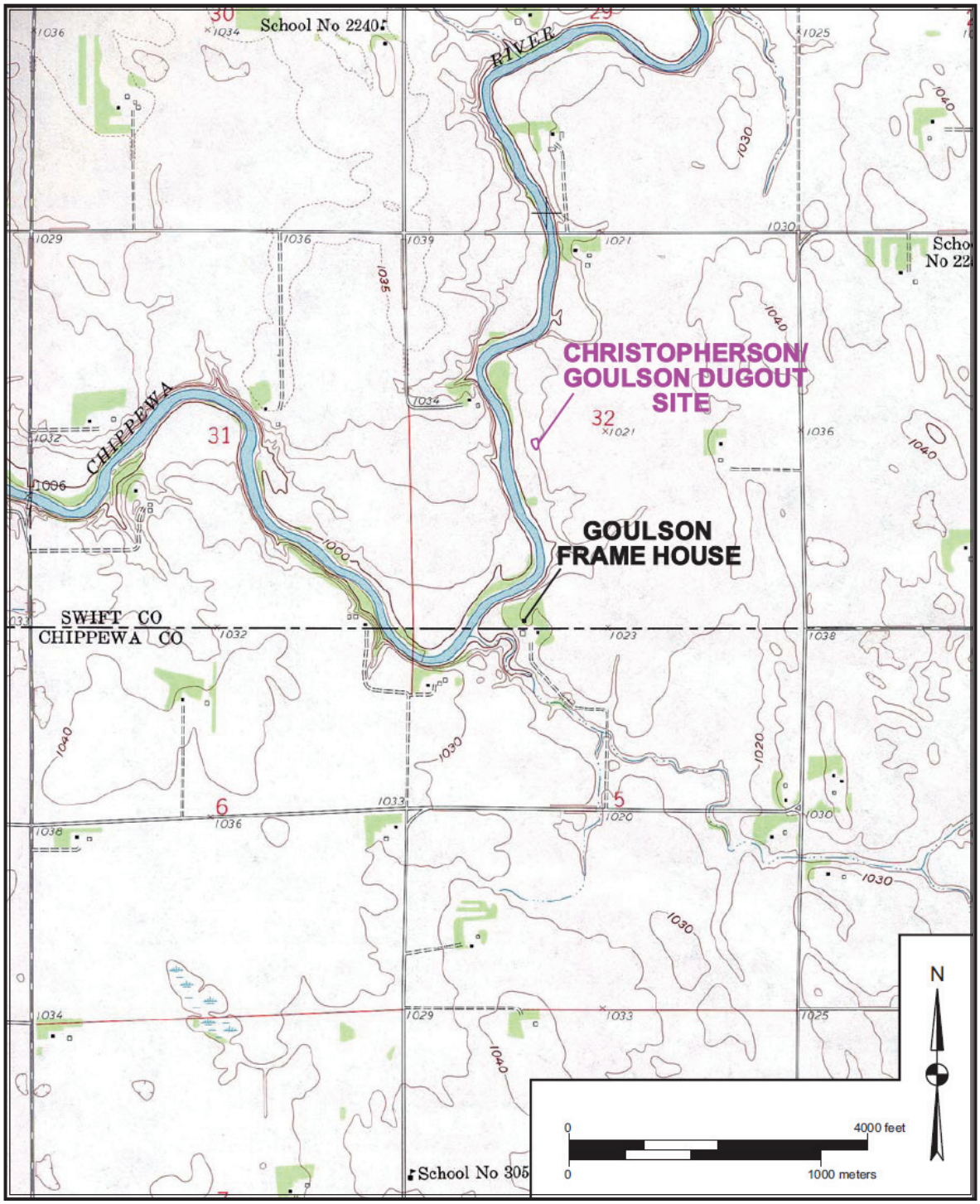


Figure 1.4. Location of the ca. 1880 Goulson frame house and Christopherson/Goulson dugout (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gracelock, NW topographic quadrangle, 1958 [photorevised 1977]).

pewa County line. Swenoda Township (T120N, R40W) consists of 36 sections encompassing 36 square miles.

Two principal rivers drain Swift County: the Pomme de Terre in the eastern portion of the county, and the Chippewa in the central part of the county; both of these rivers drain into the Minnesota

Figure 1.5. Prior to stabilization, the Goulson frame house was filled with discarded equipment and in precarious physical condition.

River. From Appleton to its mouth, the Pomme de Terre has a fall of 44 ft. Therefore, early pioneers were able to harness the flow to power mills to grind grain. Likewise, the drop of the Chippewa River supported several mills (Anonsen 1929:2). The Chippewa River divides Swenoda Township roughly in half, running north to south; Shakopee Creek enters the river from the east in the center of the township. The Chippewa River briefly enters Chippewa County flowing south from Section 32, and then curves north, reentering Swift County to the east in Section 31.

Swift County presented a "vast, flat, monotonous stretch of land, unbroken even by trees," to the pioneer settlers. Topographically the region is characterized by moderately undulating land with elevations and depressions differing by only 10 to 30 feet, and "even these differences are made by long, smooth slopes" (Anonsen 1929:3). Elevations in Swift County range from 987 ft. amsl along the western edge between Swift and Big Stone counties to approximately 1,108 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) near Kerkhoven in the northeastern portion of the county (Anonsen 1929:2). The central and southern parts of the county consist of a large basin that is "generally nearly level"; most of this basin is at an elevation of less than 1,050 ft. amsl (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). In general, the basin slopes toward the southwestern corner of the county.

Geology

The geology of Swift County is largely the product of the Wisconsin Glaciation. Until about 8,000 years ago, glacial ice covered all of Swift County. When the ice receded, the county was covered by glacial drift and modified glacial drift (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). This mantle of glacial drift ranged in thickness from approximately 150 ft. in the southwestern part of the county to more than 300 ft. in the northeastern portion.

The northeastern section of the county contains a series of "hilly terminal moraines that form part of the Alexandria Moraine Complex" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). Glacial till material was deposited in the northern part of the county and occurs "mainly in undulating to rolling areas" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). In the central and southern portions of the county, the glacial drift has been "modified to outwash and lacustrine and alluvial deposits by the action of water" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). Melting glacial waters carried soil into the central and southern parts of the county forming a basin. Dietrick notes that "the outwash deposits occur at the mouths of streams, and the lacustrine deposits are in the broad level areas beyond the outwash" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112).

Soils

Soils in the vicinity of the Goulson frame house are the result of a variety of factors including the geological parent materials of the land, the local climate, plant and animal life, and the regional topography. In general, the soils found in Swift County were formed in the glacial drift of the Mankato Substage of the Wisconsin Glaciation. Outwash and lacustrine soils have accumulated in a large and nearly level basin that covers most of Swenoda Township, Minnesota. These soils were "deposited by melt water from the glacier as it receded northward" (Diedrick et al. 1973:108). Since the initial glacial deposit, soils in Swift County have been affected by the region's continental climate and native grasses. Topographic relief has played a part in soil formation as well, particularly in the rolling-to-hilly morainic areas in the northeastern corner of the County, and in the river valleys, including that of the Chippewa in the central part of the County (Diedrick et al. 1973:109).

The soils in the general area surrounding the Goulson frame house are part of the Tara-Barnes-Hamerly association. These soils are "deep, nearly level to gently rolling, moderately well drained and well drained, medium-textured soils that formed in glacial till" (Diedrick et al. 1973: General Soil Map). The soils immediately around the frame house site are part of the Tara-Balaton-Byrne-Quam association (Minnesota Online Soil Survey Manuscripts [MOSSM] 44).

The Tara series soils, which make up 85-95% of the soil in the area, are found in "swales and flats on till plains" (MOSSM 44). Tara series soils are "very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that form on relatively flat slopes ranging from 1-3%. These soils, which originate from lacustrine deposits over glacial till, have a silty loam surface layer (MOSSM 44). Balaton soils are "moderately well-drained, very deep loam that form on knolls on till plains" (MOSSM 45). Byrne soils "form on the backslopes of the hills on till plains on slopes ranging from 2-6%. They are very deep, well-drained lacustrine deposits over till with a silt loam texture of the surface layer" (MOSSM 45). Quam soils, which make up 0-5% of the unit, form on "drainageways and flats on till plains with 0-1% slopes. They are composed of poorly-drained, very deep lacustrine deposits with a silty clay loam texture of the surface layer" (MOSSM 45).

Climate

Swift County has a continental climate. Although short-term changes have occurred, the climate of the county has been relatively stable since the Little Ice Age (A.D. 1200 to 1850). During this period, cooler and wetter conditions prevailed that "altered the distribution of vegetation types in central Minnesota" (Blair and Forsaberg

1996:17). Currently, "summers are warm, winters are cold, and the maximum precipitation is in the summer months" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). The county's climate is influenced by its location in a transition zone between "the cold, dry air from the north and the warm, moist air from the south, so there are marked daily changes in the climate" (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). The average temperature in the winter is approximately 15 degrees (Fahrenheit), and the area experiences several days each winter when the temperature drops to 20 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) (Diedrick et al. 1973:112). The average summer temperature is about 70 degrees (Fahrenheit), and days over 100 degrees (Fahrenheit) occur very infrequently (Diedrick et al. 1973:112).

About 75% of the annual rainfall occurs during the period April through September; this equals about 18 inches of precipitation. The first measurable snowfall typically occurs in October or November and the last snow of the season in April (Diedrick et al. 1973:113). The freeze-free period is "long enough that the staple crops of the county reach maturity without much danger of damage by frost" (Diedrick et al. 1973:113). On average, 40 thunderstorms occur each year, often with hail and damaging winds; between 1933 and 1962, 29 hailstorms were recorded. Tornadoes are infrequent in the county (Diedrick et al. 1973:113).

Historically, the mean temperature and precipitation for the region, recorded since 1819 at Fort Snelling near St. Paul, Minnesota, mirror the current county averages. For example, the mean annual precipitation for the years 1836 to 1855 is 25.43 inches, while the mean annual temperature for the period 1819 to 1855 is 70.69 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the summer and 16.07 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the winter months, very close to the previously mentioned 20 and 70 degree (Fahrenheit) averages. Of course, particularly hard winters occurred, such as in 1849. The daily temperature that winter was only 9.04 degrees (Fahrenheit), with 3.56 inches of precipitation (avg. = 1.92 in.) (Blair and Forsaberg 1996:17-18).

Of course, winter weather, particularly cold temperatures and large snowfalls, figured large in the lives of Minnesotans and clearly impacted the Christopherson and Goulson families. For example, the Goulson family's move from dugout to frame house in 1880 was very timely, in that the winter of 1880-1881 was called the "Snow Winter" (Laskin 2004:57). Beginning with an early storm in October, "snowstorms came at regular intervals through the winter and into the spring (Laskin 2004:57). Laskin (2004:57) notes that according to a Dakota pioneer, the storms "broke in waves – 'almost one continued blizzard.'" Contemporary reports described dugouts and one-story dwellings entirely buried in snow; "even substantial two-story homes had snow up over their second-floor windows" (Laskin 2004:57). The snowstorms buried the region so badly that most train travel was suspended; train service to Sioux Falls did not resume until June 15. "Without train service," Laskin (2004:58) writes, "there was no food to be had in town and the deep drifts made it impossible to haul wagonloads across the prairie."

Laura Ingalls Wilder chronicled the Snow Winter in her novel *The Long Winter*. "The blizzard seemed never to end," she wrote. "It paused sometimes, only to roar again quickly and more furiously out of the northwest. Three days and nights of yelling shrill winds and roaring fury beat at the dark, cold house and ceaselessly scoured it with ice-sand" (Wilder 1968:225). A bit later in the story, Wilder reports that "Laura ran upstairs. She scratched a peephole on the window and put her eyes to it. She could hardly believe them. Main Street was level with her eyes. Across the glittering snow she could see the blank, square top of Harthorn's false front sticking up like a short piece of fence" (Wilder 168:233).

Flora

At the time of settlement, Swift County was largely open grassland prairie, except for small stands of trees found along streams and in small groves around lakes. Early land surveys and the geological survey of the county note the follow-

ing tree species in Swift County: basswood, white or soft maple, box elder, wild plum, green ash, white elm, red or slippery elm, hackberry, burr oak, ironwood, and cottonwood. These same sources record a variety of under story plants and shrubs including prickly ash, smooth sumach, frost grape, Virginia creeper, climbing bittersweet, choke cherry, red and black raspberries, black currant, red osier dogwood, wolf berry, elder sweet viburnim, and willow (Winchell and Upham 1888[2]:210).

Organization of the Report

This report is divided into five chapters that present the story of the investigation, the data obtained during the field research, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the overall site within its historic context. Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the project and its location, while Chapter 2 elaborates on the historical, architectural, and archeological context of the project. Chapters 3 and 4 detail the architectural and archeological investigations of the frame house, respectively. Chapter 5 presents the current condition of the building, explores the different options for preserving the frame house, and summarizes the project.

CHAPTER 2: Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Context

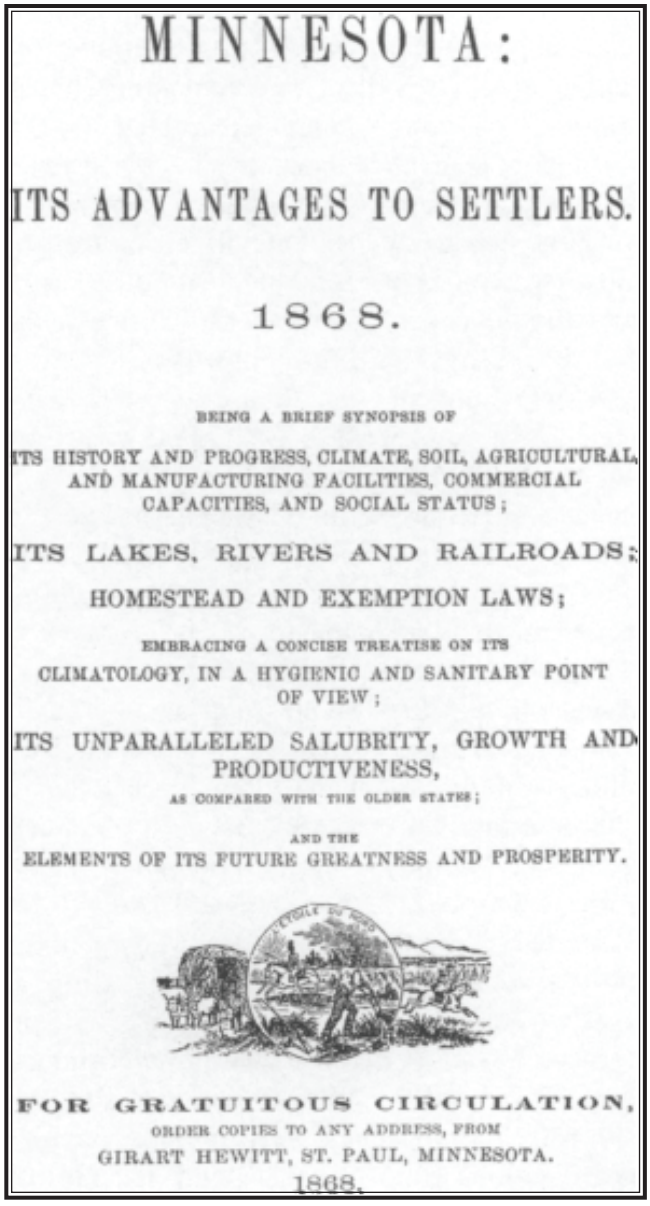
Historical Context

Settlement to the Upper Midwest and the Norwegian Immigration

Settlement to the western Great Lakes and Upper Midwest grew rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s, as farm land in the Eastern states became more expensive and difficult to acquire. At the same time, immigration from Europe was increasing as landless tenants and small farmers began to look to opportunities for land in America. These demographic trends were encouraged and expanded by the Federal government through several land policies. In 1854 Congress extended "preemption or squatter's rights to lands not yet surveyed...," sparking a land rush into western Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota with settlers claiming land and immediately beginning to farm (Broste 1995:4). To claim the land, a settler had to demonstrate that he had improved it for habitation by "digging a well and building a house or suitable shelter on the property" (Peterson 1992:42). As a further incentive to settling western lands, the U.S. Congress passed the Homestead Act in 1862, superseding the preemption process. Peterson (1992:42) notes that "any adult head of a household who was or was becoming a citizen could, through homesteading, pay a $10 fee, file on 160 acres of land, and live on and improve that land for at least five years. After that period, a final filing fee of $5 would secure full title to the land."

Potential settlers, both foreign immigrants and residents of the eastern United States, learned of the opportunities in "frontier" states like Michigan, Wisconsin, and later Minnesota, through direct word of mouth, letters home (some published in newspapers), and via advertising by land speculators and the immigration commissions of the states. For example, in 1850 Swedish author Fredrika Bremer wrote glowingly: "What a glorious new Scandinavia might not Minnesota become! . . . The climate, the situation, the character of the scenery agrees with our people better than that of any other of the American States, and none of them appear to me to have a great or more beautiful future before them than Minnesota" (Bremer 1853 quote in Qualey 1938:97). Likewise, real estate lawyer Girart Hewitt published a recruitment pamphlet, *Minnesota: Its Advantages to Settlers 1868,* just a year before the Christopherson's and Goulson's set out from Wisconsin to homestead in western Minnesota (Figure 2.1). Hewitt (1868: inside cover) explained that he offered the pamphlet so that "persons here and elsewhere, knowing our healthy climate and prolific soil, may let their friends and others seeking new homes, know of Minnesota, before they incur the fearful risk of plunging themselves and families into the fever-ridden districts of other States." Minnesota had, Hewitt boasted, railroads for transportation, excellent climate and crop yields, and good schools and churches. "It is our duty," he continues, "to let people read and learn of Minnesota, where a man can buy land, break and fence it, and pay for the land, breaking, fencing and all expenses, out of the first crop" (Hewitt 1868:28).

Early settlers to the Upper Midwest, particularly the plains regions, generally remained near streams or lakes in order to take advantage of the limited supplies of wood and to be near fresh water. Because of the shortage of lumber on the prairie, and the investment of labor needed to break new land and plant a crop, new arrivals often built dugout and sod houses as expedient and temporary housing solutions. Although pamphleteer Hewitt (1868:37) doesn't mention housing directly, he warns settlers that "persons with families should not come here entirely destitute to brave the trials and privation of pioneer life." Settlement



MINNESOTA:

ITS ADVANTAGES TO SETTLERS.

1868.

BEING A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF

ITS HISTORY AND PROGRESS, CLIMATE, SOIL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, COMMERCIAL CAPACITIES, AND SOCIAL STATUS;

ITS LAKES, RIVERS AND RAILROADS;

HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION LAWS;

EMBRACING A CONCISE TREATISE ON ITS CLIMATOLOGY, IN A HYGIENIC AND SANITARY POINT OF VIEW;

ITS UNPARALLELED SALUBRITY, GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVENESS, AS COMPARED WITH THE OLDER STATES;

AND THE ELEMENTS OF ITS FUTURE GREATNESS AND PROSPERITY.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION,

ORDER COPIES TO ANY ADDRESS, FROM

GIRART HEWITT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

1868.

Figure 2.1. Pamplet promoting settlement in Minnesota (Hewitt 1868: title page).

wasn't without costs. Hewitt (1868:39) estimated that breaking the land cost from $2.50 to $4.00 per acre, and that houses were based on the cost of lumber ($15.00 to $22.00 per thousand board feet) and mechanics wages ($2.00-$3.50 per day for carpenters). He further notes that large barns were not required "or at least seldom found" (Hewitt 1868:39); animal shelters were typically lean-to structures of poles and straw.

The Great Lakes states, a source of settlers to Minnesota and the Dakotas and an intermediate point of departure for foreign immigrants, were settled rapidly in the first few decades of the nineteenth century. For example, between about 1830 and 1840 Michigan saw its population increase from 31,640 to 212,267 (Dunbar 1970:249-250). Wisconsin, initially part of the Michigan territory, was settled about the same time and also witnessed a huge population explosion. Between 1840 and 1860, its population grew from 30,945 to 775,881 residents (Nesbit 1973:149-150). Both states were initially populated by migrations from the New England and Mid-Atlantic states, but also saw some early foreign immigration as well.

It wasn't until the late 1840s and early 1850s that Minnesota opened up to pioneers, yet by 1857 the Minnesota Territory had a population of more than 150,000 people, acquiring statehood in 1858. The population was centered in the eastern and southeastern portions of the state, but settlement rapidly moved west as the last good farmland in the Great Lakes states was bought up.

Norwegians came to the Upper Midwest states in several waves during the nineteenth century (Figure 2.2). While emigrants began to leave Norway for America in the 1820s, the largest numbers departed in the 1860s. The mass exodus occurred in three waves: 1866 to 1873, 1880 to 1893, and 1900 to 1920 (Lovoll 1984:8). The majority of these emigrants were from the lower classes, both landless and small landholders, including day laborers, cotters, servants, fisherman, and farmers (Lovoll 1984:9). One of the principal factors in the large emigration between 1866 and 1890 was demographic conditions in Norway. Soil quality and farming techniques could not support the rapid growth in population. Communities were bursting at the seams and the opportunities for cheap land and jobs in America offered a welcome solution (Lovoll 1984:15).

In addition to the promotional tracts aimed at attracting foreign immigrants mentioned above, Norwegians learned of America through letters

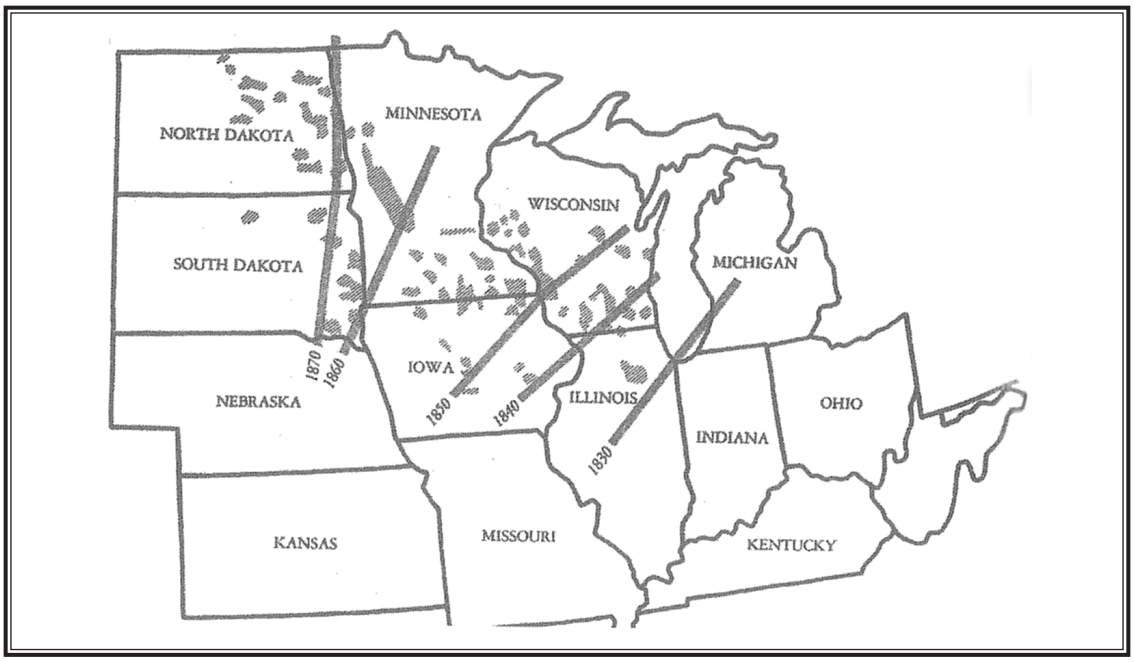


Figure 2.2. Map showing westward movement of Norwegian settlement (Lovoll 2006:32).

from recent emigrants (Lovoll 1984:12-14). Writing to his relatives in 1855, Elias Hansen Narjord reported that "in Minnesota there is land in plenty, and one can live there two or three years without buying, as the land has not yet been put on sale" (Narjord 1855 quoted in Qualey 1938:104).

During the 1840s Wisconsin became the principal region of Norwegian settlement, and remained so until the Civil War (Lovoll 1984:36). This initial settlement occurred in the eastern and southern portions of the state, for example, the Goulson family arrived in Rock County, Wisconsin, in the 1840s and gradually moved west. Settlement to the western areas, to places like the Coon Valley and La Crosse, began in the 1850s (Figure 2.3). Anna and Lars Christopherson were married in La Crosse, which had become "a commercial and cultural center for the immigrants" (Lovoll 1984:39). Lovoll (1984:44) writes that pioneers "lived in small and poorly ventilated log cabins, sod huts, and even dugouts in a hillside," speculating that cabins and shanties were most common due to the ample forests of Wisconsin. Some American residents and settlers in Wisconsin believed the Norwegians to be the least acceptable of the European immigrants. One commentator wrote that "he had seen Norwegians living without what other people would have considered the most absolute necessaries of life, burrowed so to say in holes in the ground, in huts dug in the banks of the earth" (Marshall Strong cited in Nesbit 1973:159).

As available land in the Great Lakes states diminished, Wisconsin served as a staging point for Norwegian settlement farther west into Iowa and Minnesota (Qualey 1938:98). Settlers headed for the vast open expanses of Minnesota beginning in the 1850s, first to the eastern and southern counties and then to the western parts of the state in the 1860s (Figure 2.4). The Homestead Act of 1862 opened vast acreage in western and northern Minnesota to settlement (Lovoll 1984:81-82). By 1875, more than 80,000 people of Norwegian descent were living in Minnesota; about 61% had arrived directly from Norway (Lovoll 1984:83). Contrary to the early feelings of Wisconsin residents, Minnesotans characterized the Norwegians as "hardworking, thrifty, and law abiding" (Lovoll 1984:82).

Figure 2.3. Norwegians in Minnesota, 1875 [Each dot represents a hundred Norwegian-born and native-born people of Norwegian descent (Qualey 1938, 113).

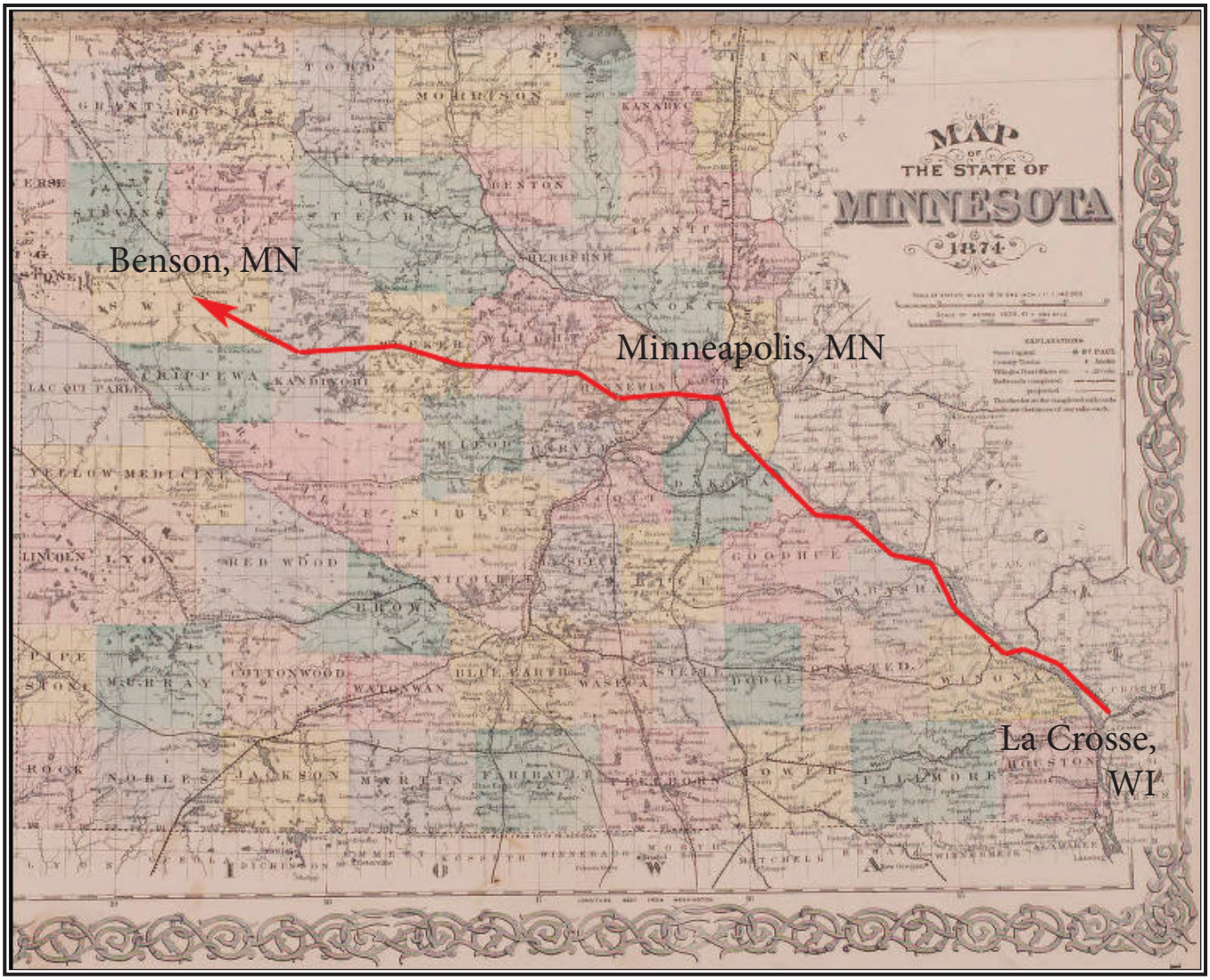


Figure 2.4. Potential travel route taken by Anna and Lars Christopherson from La Crosse, Wisconsin to Benson in 1869 or 1870. (Basemap from An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Minnesota *1874: 13)*

Swift County, Minnesota

The establishment of trading posts and missions in what would become Swift County started in the early nineteenth century with westward expansion. Initially, small settlements formed, however, it was not until the end of the Civil War and cessation of Indian hostilities that settlement to the region began in earnest. These first permanent settlers established farms in what is now Hayes Township (Diedrick et al. 1973:114). At the time, the area was part of Chippewa County, which was organized in February 1862. Swift County, named for Henry Swift, governor of Minnesota in 1863, was formed out of Chippewa County in 1870 (Diedrick et al. 1973:114).

The area of Chippewa County, Minnesota, that would eventually become Swift County was a rapidly growing frontier region when the Christophersons and Goulsons arrived in the late 1860s. Historian Stanley Anonsen (1929:24) notes that "Scandinavians and Germans were in a decided majority among these early settlers." The first Norwegian settlement developed around Camp Lake in about 1866 (Anonsen 1929:24). At about the same time, Anonsen (1929:24) reports, a group of Norwegians settled in the Chippewa Valley in

West Bank and Swenoda townships. By 1870, the population of Chippewa County had reached 1,467 people, with most settling in the northern part; the population of what was soon to be Swift County was only about 600 (Anonsen 1929:26, 43). The early settlers generally remained near streams or lakes, in order to take advantage of the limited supplies of wood and for access to fresh water. Because of the shortage of lumber on the prairie, the economic stress of relocation, and the need to quickly plant a crop, early settlers often built quickly-constructed dugout and sod houses. It would be months, and in many cases years, before a family could move out of their temporary dwelling and into an above-ground log or frame house. This transition to more permanent housing was often tied to the arrival of railroads which facilitated the shipment of large quantities of lumber and other buildings supplies to remote communities.

The town of Benson, located about 15 miles northeast of the Christopherson/Goulson dugout and Goulson frame house, was established in the late 1860s and grew rapidly following the arrival of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1870 (Figure 2.5). Lovoll (2006:37) points out that "in commerce and farm trade Benson interacted most directly with the farm population in its hinterland, though it might compete with other local trading centers, and as a major stop on the railroad line in west-central Minnesota, extending its reach to the Minneapolis mills where much of the county's wheat was transported...." The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad encouraged settlement along its expanding line, with a deliberate policy to attract

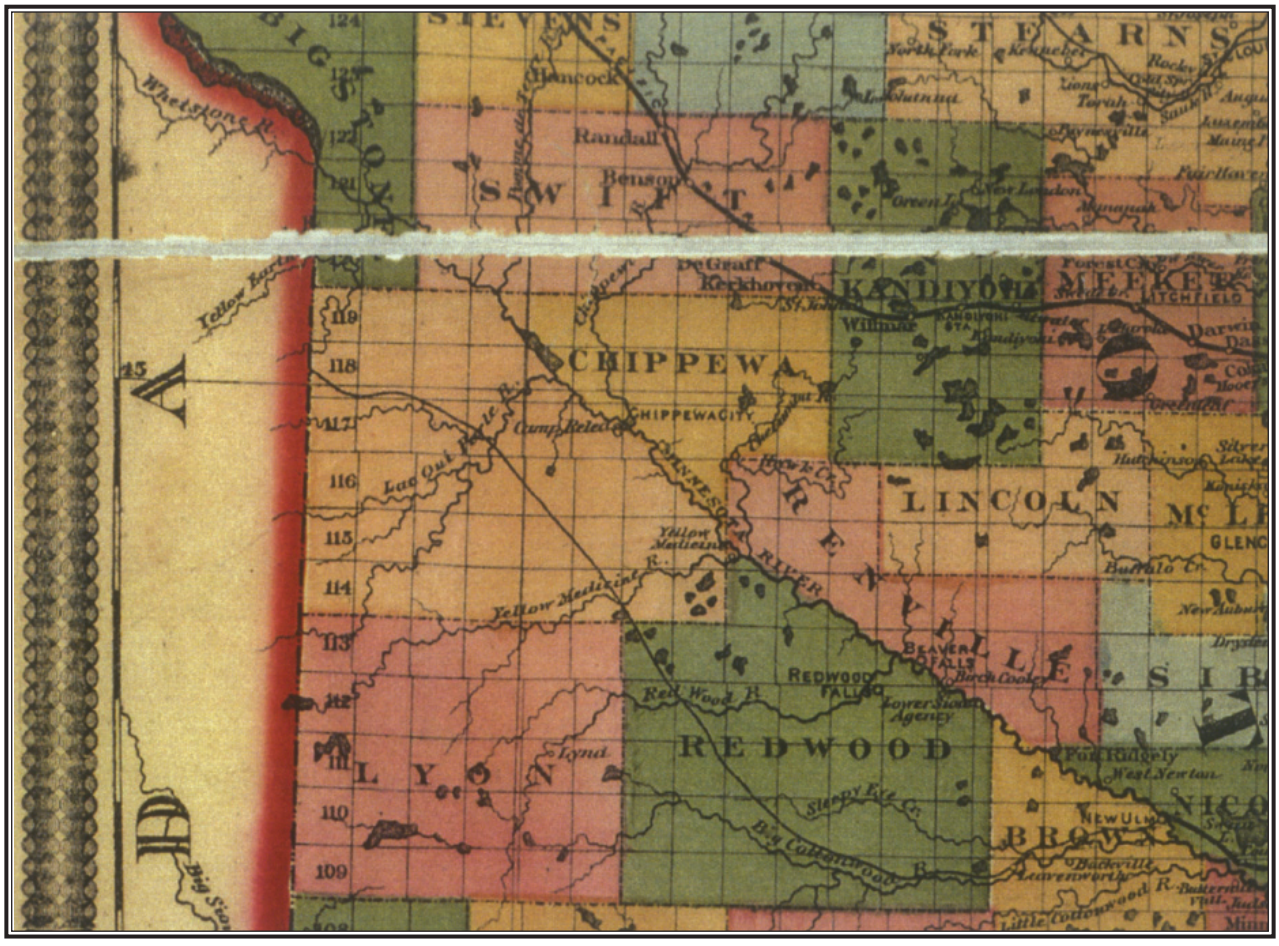


Figure 2.5. Railroad and Post Office map of Minnesota and Wisconsin (H.H. Lloyd and C., New York, 1871).

Scandinavians to populate these areas (Figure 2.6) (Lovoll 2006:40). Lovoll (2006:39) notes that railroads actively "engaged in land marketing and became the chief promoters of town sites." In fact, the Secretary of the Minnesota Board of Immigration, an early Swedish immigrant named Hans Mattson, was employed as land agent for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. His assignment was to populate as many of the government-owned and railroad-owned sections of land along the main line with Scandinavians as possible (Lovoll 2006:40). To accomplish its goals, the Board of Immigration published its own promotional pamphlet for Norwegians beginning in 1867; by 1871 over 5,000 copies had been distributed (Qualey 1938:102).

Immigrants arrived in Benson and Swift County each day by train and covered wagon with the hopes of homesteading in the region. Over 50% of the 3,082 foreign born settlers in the county were from Norway and Sweden, and another 10% were from Germany. By 1880, 75 percent of all the residents in Swift County's Camp Lake Township were Norwegian, while in Swenoda Township, home to the Christopherson and Goulson families, 56 percent of the population was Norwegian (foreign born or foreign born parents) (Lovoll 2006:59) (Figure 2.7). Most had previously settled on farmsteads somewhere in the east before trekking to western Minnesota (Lovoll 2006:13). Well over half of the 4,391 native born settlers to the area were from Minnesota; both Wisconsin and New York provided large groups as well (Anonsen 1929:24).

In 1870, Benson, Minnesota, had a store, bar and lumber yard, and by 1875, the town boasted over 300 residents. The fact that Benson was the railroad terminus for over a year stimulated the development of the town (Anonsen 1929:18), as did its status as the country seat (Lovoll 2004:51). By 1875, the town contained four general stores, two drug stores, three hotels, two machinery houses, a bank and two saloons (Anonsen 1929:18); the village boasted a strong Norwegian business community (Lovoll 2006:49). Immigrant Theodore Hansen started a dry goods and groceries business in 1870, and later owned grain elevators and warehouses (Lovoll 2006:96). Likewise, Thomas Knudson started a general merchandise establishment in 1873, dealing in dry goods and clothing; Knudson built Benson's first brick building for his store (Lovoll 2006:96-97) (Figure 2.8). Lovoll (2006:103) notes that Knudson regularly "inserted Norwegian into his newspaper advertisements." For example, an 1877 ad read "Thos. Knudson, HANDLER MED Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Skandinaviske Morskabs og Skoleböger GENERAL MERCHANDISE. GODE VARER OG GODT KJÖB" (Lovoll 2006:103-104). Knudson was clearly seeking the attention of customers like the Chrisophersons and Goulsons and their neighbors.

Benson served as the market center for a wide territory to the west and offered agricultural and domestic goods to farmers across the region. During 1875, Benson merchants sold some 1.5 million feet of lumber, 1.2 million shingles, 170,000 lath, 380 reapers, mowers, and harvesters, 240 seeders, 10 threshing machines, 160 plows, 137 wagons and 61 sulky hay rakes (Anonsen 1929:18). In 1876, the U.S. Land Office was moved from Litchfield, Minnesota, to Benson, further stimulating business in the town (Anonsen 1929:35). The county's first newspaper, the *Swift County Censor,* was published in Benson in 1874. This was followed by the *Benson Times*, *Swift County Advocate*, *Swift County Press*, *Swift County Democrat*, *Swift County Monitor,* and *Swift County Standard* during the last decades of the century.

The town of Benson and Swenoda Township in general boasted several Norwegian Lutheran congregations. "The Lutheran Church," explains Lovoll (2006:104), "became the immigrant community's central institution, not only in religious affairs but also in Norwegian American organized social life…." The Christopherson and Goulson families worshipped at the Mandt Lutheran Church, southeast of their farm in Chippewa County.

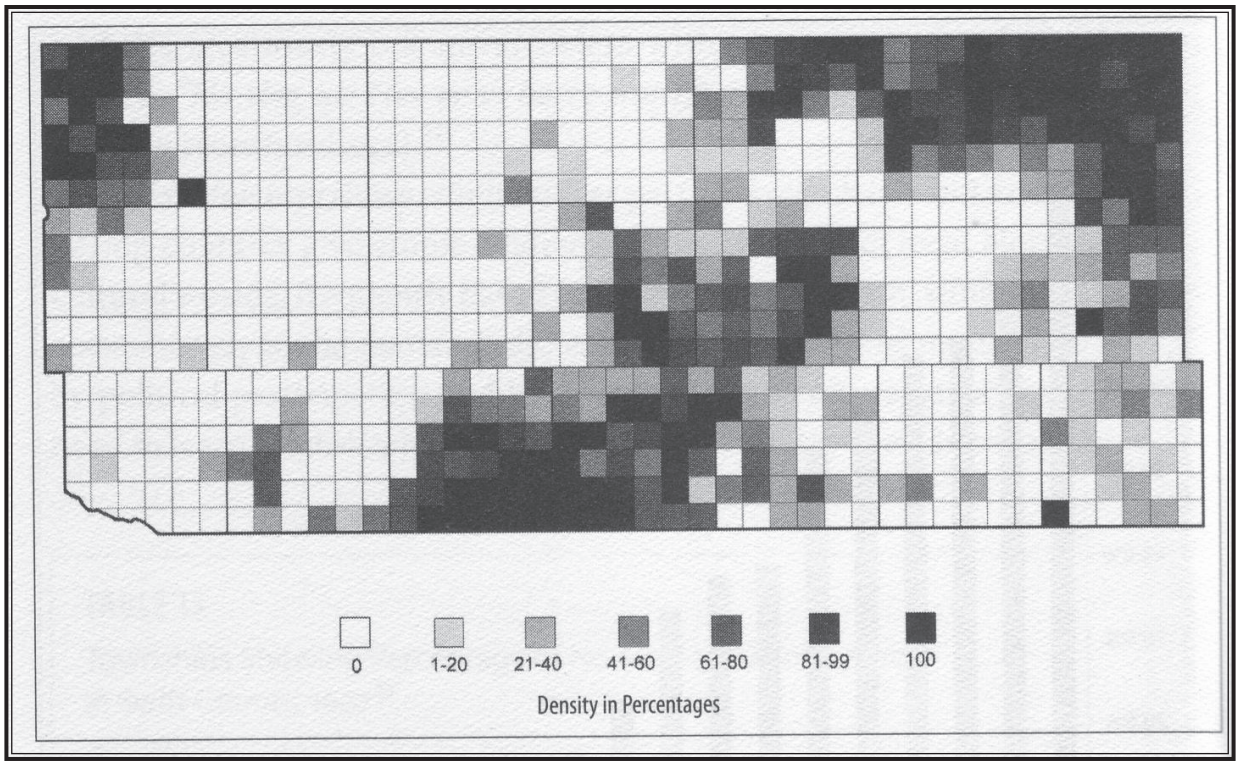


Figure 2.6. Map of Norwegian land ownership in Swift County, 1907, overlaid by the train route and river (Base-map by Lovoll 2006: 194)

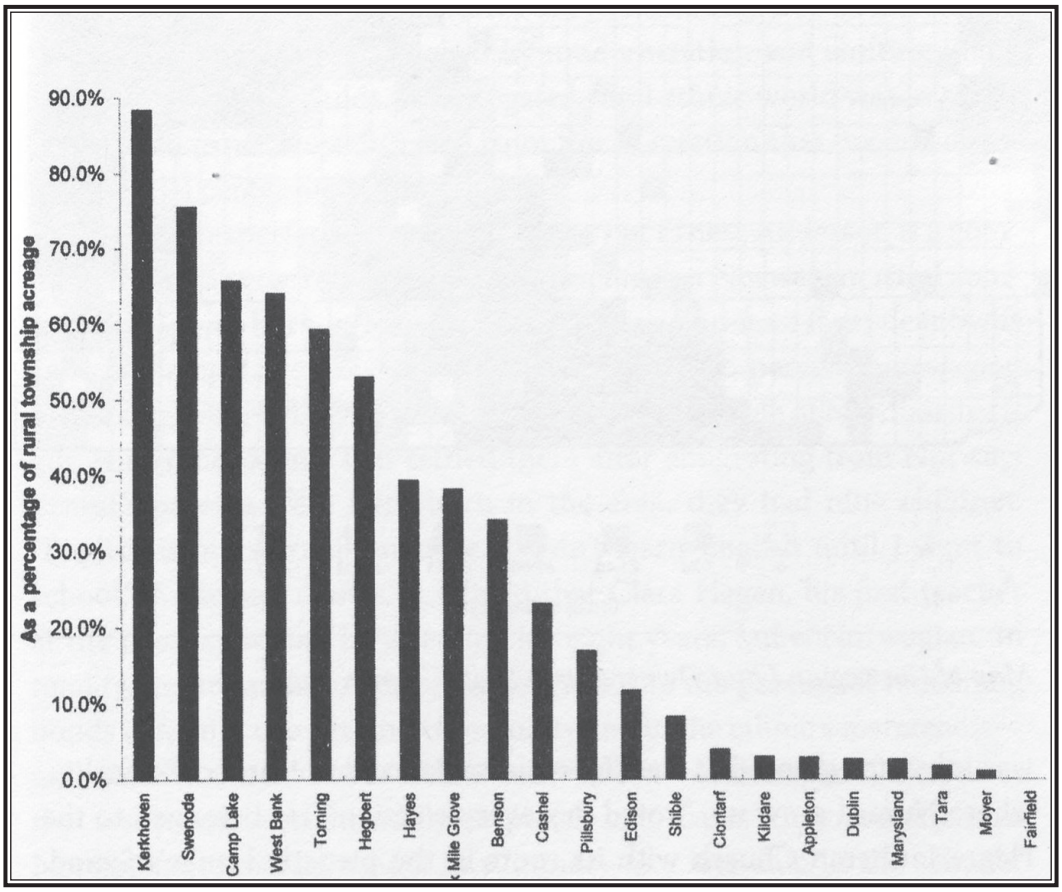


Figure 2.7. Norwegian land ownership in Swift County, 1907 (Lovoll 2006:193).

Figure 2.8. The first brick building in Benson was constructed by Thomas Knudson for his mercantile business (Lovoll 2006:98).

Agriculture was the primary activity in Swift County and wheat the principal crop. Minnesota produced over 30 million bushels of wheat in 1875; Norwegian farmers around Benson regularly produced large wheat crops on their holdings, as wheat was a prime cash crop (Lovoll 2006:54). For example, over 260,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Benson and nearby Kerkhoven in 1875. The *Benson Times* reported in 1876 that "Benson may well feel proud of the name she is gaining as a wheat market. All of last week the elevators were full, almost running over" (Lovoll 2006:54). Lovoll (2006:54) notes that farmers' wheat deliveries to Benson "were highlights of the busy harvest season and an opportunity to enjoy the sociality and modest distractions the village offered."

While immigration continued to be strong throughout the decade, terrible swarms of grasshoppers descended on the region in the mid-1870s causing massive crop losses and slowing the influx of settlers (Figure 2.9). Although the pests disappeared in July 1877, just as fast as

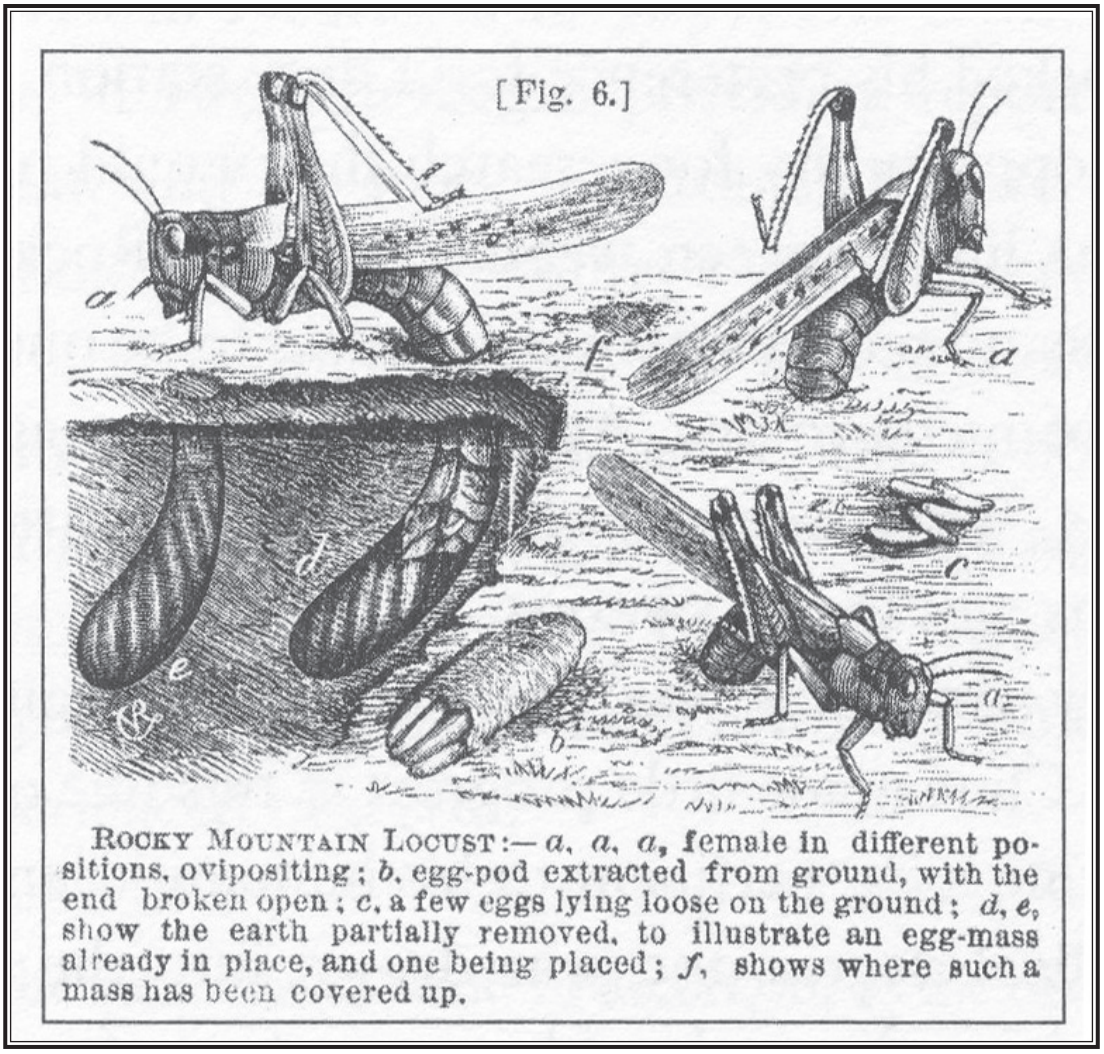


Figure 2.9. Rocky mountain locust, which devastated crops in the midwest (Lockwood 2004: 17).

they had arrived, the damage was tremendous and "mortgaged and deserted farms became the rule" (Anonsen 1929:23). Writing about the swarms of Rocky Mountain locusts that descended on the state, Qualey (1938:110) notes that "Western Minnesota was in the middle seventies a veritable plague spot." In February 1877, Gro Svendsen wrote home to Norway from her northern Iowa farm that "this fall we got 124 bushels of wheat, 224 bushels of oats, and 11 bushels of barley. This is all the locusts left us. They took all the corn, all the potatoes, and all of the vegetables we had planted" (Svendsen quoted in Blegen 1955:406). In May of 1877, she reported that:

> The locusts have returned; they are swarming everywhere. People have planted nothing but a little corn. On the twenty-fourth of this month, all the prairie grass in this county was burned. We were partly successful, but there are still many eggs left so the future looks hopelessly dark (Svendsen quoted in Blegen 1955:407).

Kansas resident E. Snyder wrote of the ominous descent of swarms of locusts that "came rattling and pattering on the houses, and against the windows, falling in the fields, on the prairies and

in the waters – everywhere and on everything" (Snyder quoted in Lockwood 2004:7-8). In *On the Banks of Plum Creek*, Laura Ingalls Wilder (1965:194-195), writes that "huge brown grasshoppers were hitting the ground all around her, hitting her head and her face and her arms. They came thudding down like hail." "'The wheat!' Pa shouted. He dashed out the back door and ran toward the wheat field" (Wilder 1965:196). Pa, Wilder continues, worked to smoke the fields, in hopes that he could keep the pests away from the wheat, but gave up after a day. "Its no use, Caroline," he said. "Smoke won't stop them. They keep dropping down through it and hopping in from all sides. The wheat is falling now. They're cutting off like a scythe. And eating it, straw and all" (Wilder 1965:202).

Even with the terrible insect damage to crops in the mid-1870s, the population of Swift County grew from 600 to over 7,000 between 1870 and 1880; Swenoda Township, the location of the Christopherson/Goulson homestead, was home to some 200 residents by 1880. Benson, Minnesota, had over 450 inhabitants by 1880, and business interests had grown as well, with over 30 stores and shops in the village, including a bank and two grain elevators (Anonsen 1929:24). A steam-powered flour mill was established in Benson in 1881, but this mill, like those in Kerkhoven and Murdock, soon lost out to the large regional milling centers like Minneapolis (Anonsen 1929:60). The village of Benson was home to the first county courthouse, constructed in 1876, and the village was formally incorporated in 1877. Education in Swift County was well established by 1880, with over 1,474 students taught by 49 teachers; the school term averaged 4 months in 1880 (Anonsen 1929:62).

The average size of a Swift County farm in 1880 was 170 acres, and the per-acre value of land and buildings was over $8.00 (Anonsen 1929:26). Out of the total 80,783 improved acres in the county, 44,396 were devoted to wheat, 8,037 to oats, 1,809 to corn, 885 to barley and 9,642 to hay and forage. In addition, Swift County farmers produced over 50,000 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production included 180,000 lbs. of butter and 2,600 lbs. of cheese, mostly for home consumption (Anonsen 1929:27).

It was into this rapidly growing area, with family names reminiscent of Garrison Keillor's fictional Lake Wobegon – Hanson, Thorson, Paulson, Knudson, Halverson, and Ivorsen – that Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson and her second husband, Hans Goulson, built their frame dwelling house. This structure replaced the dugout that had been home to Lars and Anna Christopherson and their children for almost nine years, and subsequently home to Hans and Anna Goulson and their family for about a year (Linebaugh et al. 2003).

The Christopherson and Goulson Families

Anna Byberg, the daughter of Ole Olsen Byberg, a "husmann" or tenant farmer, and his wife Marith; was born in the fishing village of Byneset, on Norway's western coast, on December 3, 1847 (Figure 2.10). In 1866, the 19-year-old Anna (Figure 2.11) immigrated to Wisconsin with brother Ole and sister Emma. The Bybergs reportedly made the Atlantic crossing on the sailing ship Franklin, arriving in the port of Quebec on April 30, 1866 (Moe 2009 and Chippewa County Historical Society 1993:222). Qualey (1938:108) notes that most Norwegian immigration to Minnesota was via the port of Quebec (Figure 2.12). The trip from Quebec to the Great Lakes region was a typical introduction for Norwegians immigrants. Writing from Jefferson, Wisconsin, in 1852, Erik Thorstad described his harrowing experience on the journey (Thorstad quoted in Blegen 1955:169-172):

> . . . the following morning we came to a town called Montreal . . . . [after leaving Toronto] we landed below Niagara Falls . . . our baggage was immediately loaded on wagons and drawn by

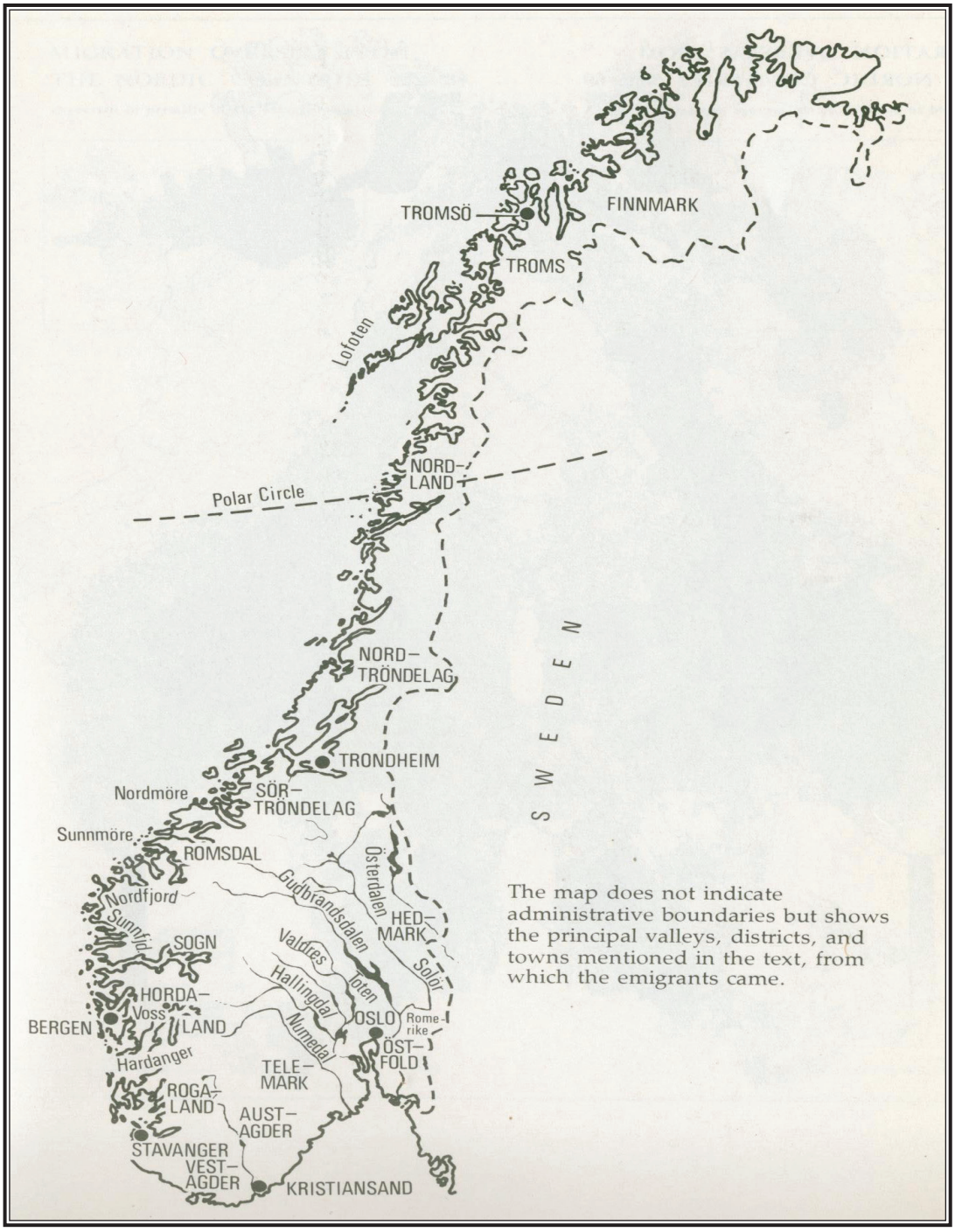


Figure 2.10. Map of Norway, depicting the many places from which emigrants left for America. Anna Byberg was from a small fishing village near Trondheim, Norway (Semmingsen 1978: after 88).

horses on a railway for about sixteen English miles. On this trip we had the opportunity to view the great and much famed waterfalls, Niagara. We came to the town of Kingston late in the evening . . . . Some immigrants left for Buffalo on a small steamboat at five o'clock. . . . At five in the evening the boat returned and got the rest

of us. We left Buffalo on a large steamer, called the Atlantic, in the evening of the same day . . . . The total number of passengers was 576, comprising 132 Norwegians, a number of Germans, and the rest Americans. . . . But when it was about half past two in the morning I awoke with a heavy shock. Immediately suspecting that another boat had run into ours, I hastened up at once. . . . This boat, which was the one that had sunk ours, was of the kind known as a propeller. . . . The number of drowned was more than 300, of whom 68 were Norwegians. The propeller soon delivered us to another steamboat, which brought us to a city called Detroit. . . . We continued on steam train [and] late in the evening we reached a large town in Illinois, called Chicago . . . . We left the following morning by steamboat, and after five or six hours we reached Milwaukee.

Figure 2.11. Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson.

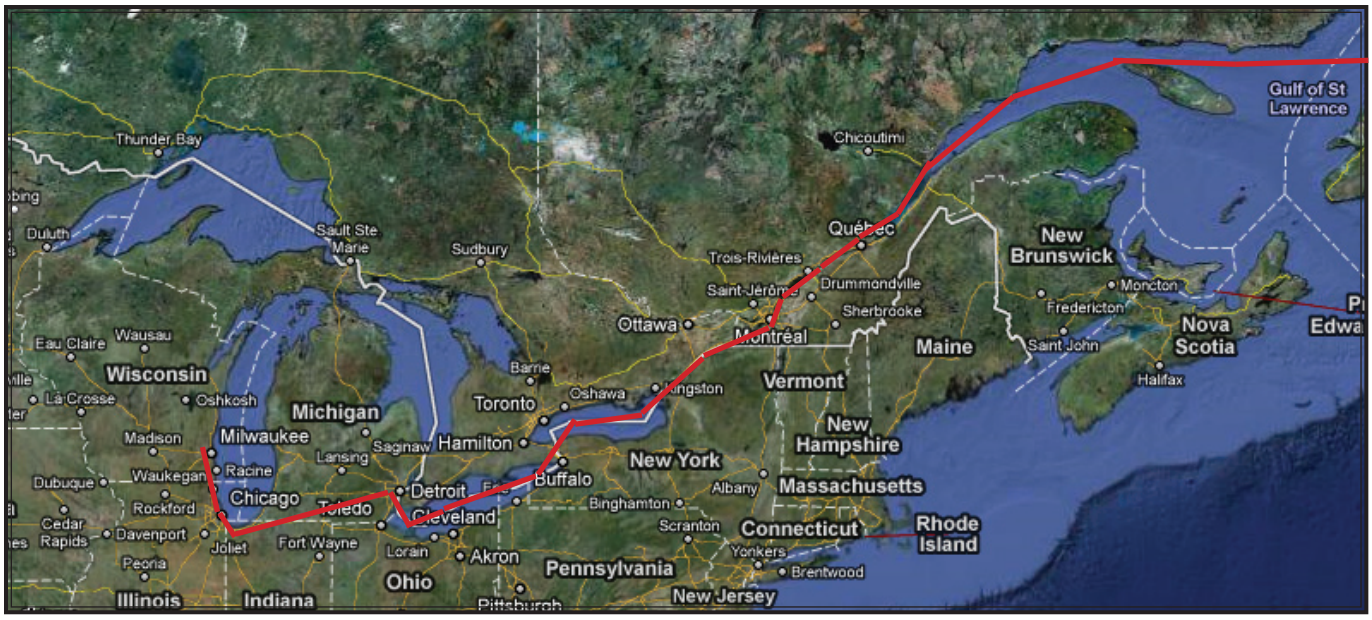


Figure 2.12. This map shows the potential route that Anna and her siblings took by boat and train from Norway to Wisconsin. (Base map from www.google.com).

Like Thorstad, Anna and her sibling(s) traveled from Quebec to Wisconsin, perhaps initially to Milwaukee. Family tradition suggests that she, like most immigrants who made the long trip from Norway, arrived with a trunk containing all of her belongings (Figure 2.13 and Figure 2.14) (Nitz, personal communication, 2010). Eventually settling in La Crosse, in west central Wisconsin, she got a job as a maid on the Christopherson farm. In 1866, La Crosse was a small town of 8,000 residents "of whom more than a third seem to be Norwegians" (Blegen 1955:431). One immigrant reported that upon arrival he "met four clerks, all of whom I knew from Christiania [Norway]" (Blegen 1955:431). Anna reportedly fell in love with the farmer's son, Lars, and the two were married in the Norwegian Lutheran Church in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on January 3, 1869 (Moe 2009).

The newlyweds reportedly took the Great Northern Railroad (formed in 1889 out of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad among others) to Benson, Minnesota, (see Figure 2.4) and then travelled to Swenoda Township, where in late 1869 or early 1870 they constructed their dugout home (Moe 2009) (Figure 2.15). Census data places Anna, Lars and their first child in Swift County, Minnesota, by June 1870 (U.S. Ninth Census - Population Schedules, Swift County, MN, 1870). The 35-year-old Lars is listed as a farmer and his place of birth is recorded as Norway. Anna, then 22 years old, is recorded as keeping house. The couple's 8-month-old son Ludwig was born in October 1869 in Wisconsin. The 1870 agricultural census indicates that Lars and Anna had 5 acres of land under cultivation, and owned 1 milk cow, 2 working oxen, and 1 other cattle; their livestock was valued at $175.00. In addition, they reported producing 100 pounds of butter and 10 tons of hay with an estimated value of $85.00 (U.S. Ninth Census - Agricultural Schedules, Swift County, MN, 1870). By 1870, the adjacent Chippewa County had over 9,524 acres of improved farmland. While the average farm size in Minnesota was 139 acres in 1870, the farms in Chippewa County had few improved acres by this time; the census suggests that improved lands ranged from just 2 acres to over 40 acres with the average being closer to 10 acres. Having settled on the land at most a year before the census, the Christophersons were not unusual in improving just 5 acres. Anonsen (1929:28) notes that:

Figure 2.13. The trunk that Anna is reported to have brought with her from Norway.

Figure 2.14. Interior of Anna's trunk.

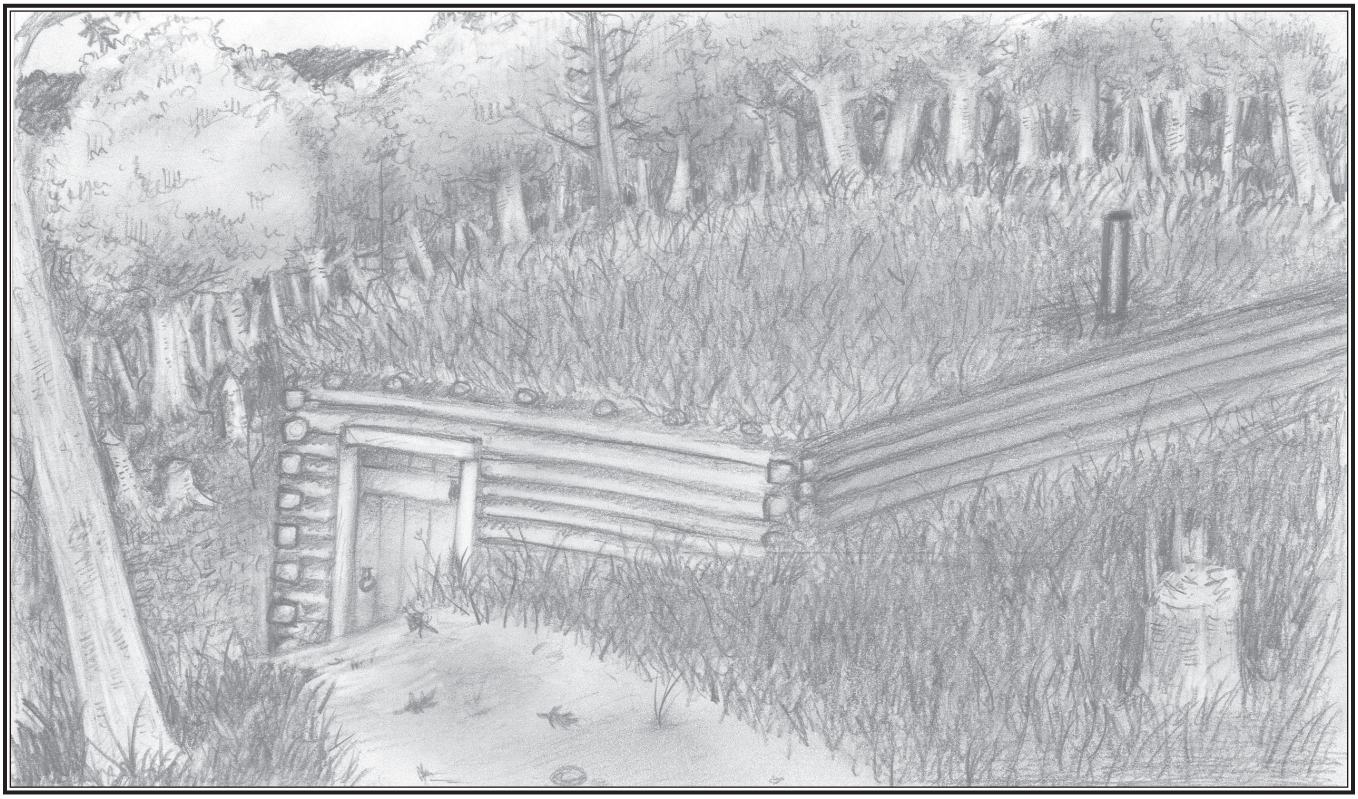
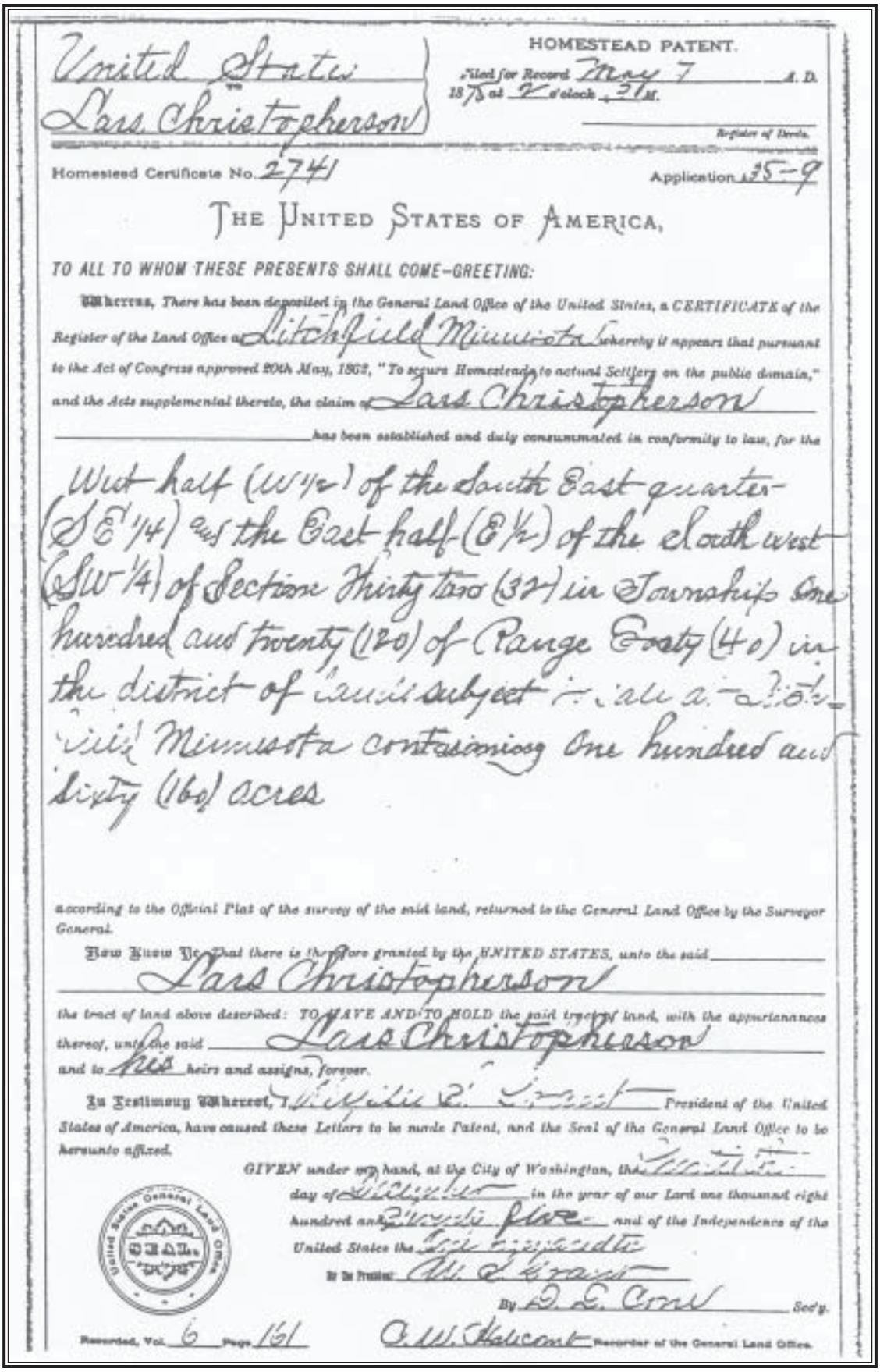


Figure 2.15. Conjectural drawing of the Christopherson/Goulson dugout (Steve Culler).

> the first year or two, five to ten acres of land were broken up and planted to wheat and potatoes. With the markets so far away as to make unprofitable the transportation of the grain in ox carts, it did not pay the farmers to raise much more than would take care of the immediate needs of the family. Much time was spent in fishing, trapping, and hunting, the sale of furs helping to secure the necessary household articles.

In general, wheat production was just beginning in the region. While the wheat harvest in 1870 was 9,000 bushels countywide, just 10 years later it had risen to over 400,000 bushels in Swift County alone. This rapid growth was no doubt related to the arrival of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1870, connecting the county's farms to eastern markets.

Lars's homestead patent to the dugout property was obtained in May 1875. The Christopherson family had likely settled, built the house, and were proving their claim as required by the Homestead Act (Homestead Certificate No. 2741, filed in Litchfield, MN, May 7, 1875) (Figure 2.16). The Christopherson's homestead patent contained 160 acres consisting of the west half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 32 in Township 120N and Range 40W (Figure 2.17). The earliest record of Lars paying taxes in Swift County is an 1875 tax bill on personal property and, as would be expected, in 1876 he paid his first real estate tax on land valued at $264.00. Between 1875 and 1878, the value of Lars's personal property more than doubled. In 1878, he paid tax on a personal estate of $383.00 and real estate tax on land valued at $675.00. The tax collector noted that his tax of $35.04 included "$24.10 of grasshopper tax not paid previously" (Swift County Tax Records 1878). As mentioned above, 1876 and 1877 were years of terrible grasshopper damage, and Lars's extra tax



United States
Lars Christopherson

HOMESTEAD PATENT.

Filed for Record May 7 A. D.
18 75 at 2 o'clock P M.

Register of Deeds.

Homestead Certificate No. 2741

Application 35-9

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—GREETING:

Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a CERTIFICATE of the Register of the Land Office at Litchfield Minnesota whereby it appears that pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the public domain," and the Acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Lars Christopherson has been established and duly consummated in conformity to law, for the West half (W½) of the South East quarter (SE¼) and the East half (E½) of the South west (SW¼) of Section Thirty two (32) in Township One hundred and twenty (120) of Range Forty (40) in the district of lands subject to sale at Litchfield Minnesota containing One hundred and sixty (160) acres

according to the Official Plat of the survey of the said land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now Know Ye, That there is therefore granted by the UNITED STATES, unto the said Lars Christopherson

the tract of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Lars Christopherson and to his heirs and assigns, forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 7th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth

By the President: U. S. Grant

By D. L. Cone Sec'y.

Recorded, Vol. 6 Page 161

A. W. Halcomb Recorder of the General Land Office.

Figure 2.16. Lars Christopherson's homestead patent, May 7, 1875.

must have been assessed to help cover costs associated with the major crop loss during this period. In fact, the situation in Minnesota was so bad in 1876, that various groups "pressured the governor . . . to issue an official call for a day of prayer" (Lockwood 2004:40). Governor John S. Pillsbury

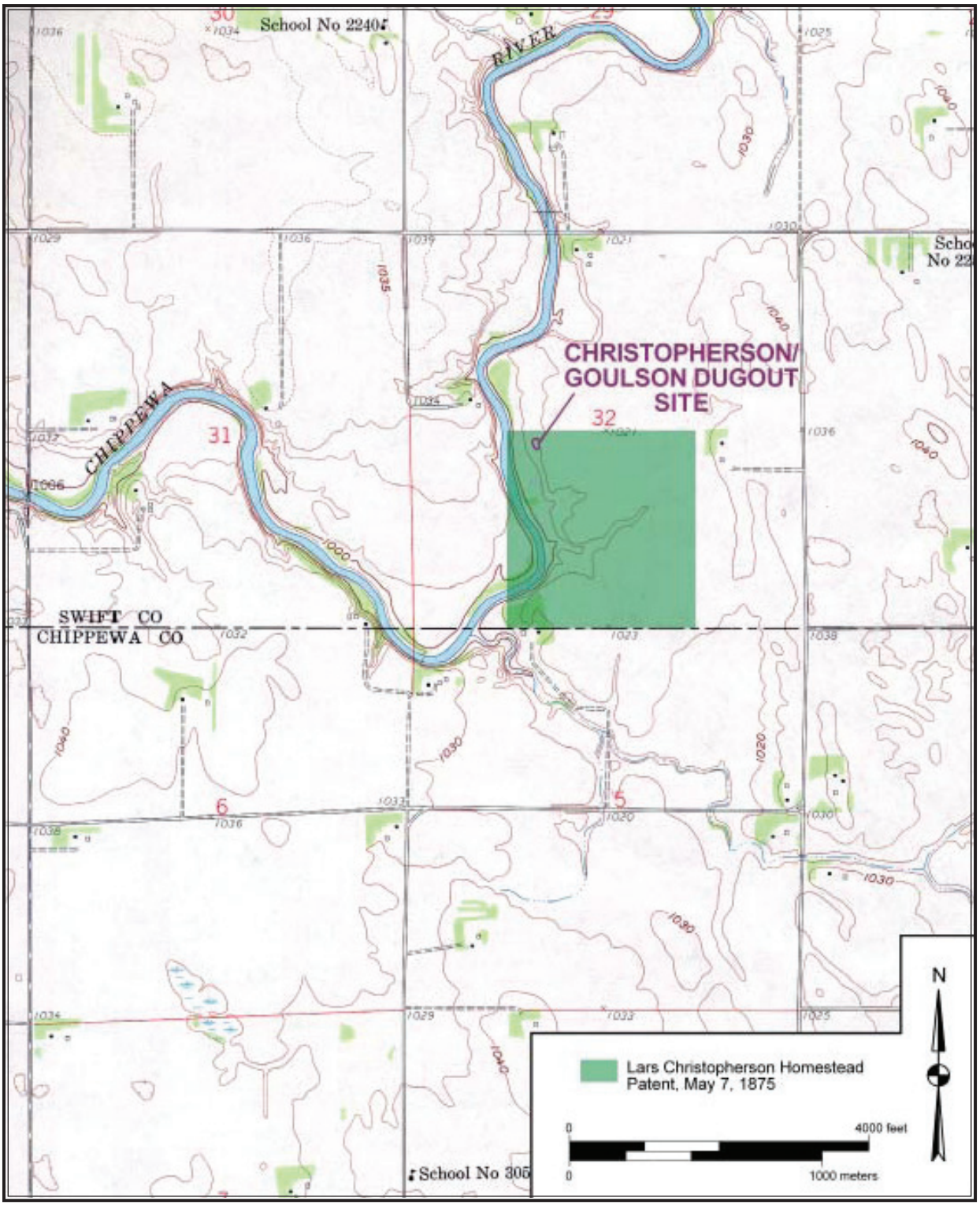


Figure 2.17. Location of Christopherson homestead patent (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gracelock, NW topographic quadrangle, 1958 [photorevised 1977].

declared April 26, 1877, as "a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer" in hopes of stemming the onslaught of locusts and comforting the thousands of devastated farmers (Pillsbury quoted in Lockwood 2004:41).

It may be that the Christophersons had reason to be thankful in terms of their farming choices. The Christopherson and Goulson agricultural census data for 1870 and 1880 suggest that they had established a diversified system early, one that included animal production. Lockwood (2004:55) discusses the diversification of the region's agricultural production system following the invasions of locusts, noting that farmers moved away from a wheat monoculture, as "this crop was particularly vulnerable to the locusts." It seems that the Christopherson family was already taking a more diversified approach than many of their neighbors. Lockwood (2004:55) notes that while pastures and hay fields (the Christophersons produced 10 tons of hay in 1870) were often damaged, they "were almost always left in better shape than the crops"; grasses tended to recover rather quickly after a swarm, where cereal crops were totally destroyed. Thus, it may be that the family fared better than most, thanks to their previous decisions.

The couple mortgaged their land for $200.00 in November of 1875, and again for $200 in 1878. In both cases, the liens were paid off within a couple of years; it is possible that the mortgage was to secure a loan for the purchase of the farming equipment and supplies such as seed. Even if they were spared the full effect of the locust invasion, they may have used the 1878 mortgage to secure a loan to purchase supplies to replant after the devastating grasshopper infestation of the previous two years.

Lars and Anna had five children during their stay in the dugout: Ludwig (b. 1869), Olena (b. 1871), Aaron (b. 1873), Sophia (b. 1875), and Julius (b. 1877) (Chippewa Co. Historical Society 1993:222). Lars died on Sept. 1, 1878, only a year after the birth of Julius; family tradition holds that Lars and sons Ludwig and Julius died of scarlet fever, a memory which fits with the 1880 census data that fails to record either son. Father and sons are reportedly buried in unmarked graves in the cemetery at the Mandt Lutheran Church in Chippewa County (Moe 2009; Chippewa Co. Historical Society 1993:222).

After a long fall and winter on her own, local farmer Hans Goulson (Figure 2.18) proposed to Anna and they were married on May 11, 1879 (Figure 2.19). David Moe, Sophie Christopherson's grandson, reports that in addition to agreeing to care for her children, Anna expected Hans to build her a new house (Moe 2009). Hans Goulson and his brother Ole were second generation Norwegian-Americans who had traveled to Swift County, Minnesota, from their home in Rock County, Wisconsin, in the mid-1870s. Hans, the son of Guul Guttormson Udjarnstadhaugen and Kari Olsdatter Skelt, was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, on November 13, 1857. Hans' father had immigrated to Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1843 (Chippewa Co. Historical Society 1993:222). Ole first paid personal property tax in Swift County in 1876 and Hans in 1879; Hans is recorded with a personal estate of over $450, the 4th largest in the county. Hans was apparently living in the vicinity of the Christopherson homestead, perhaps with his brother Ole, and clearly knew the family. The newlyweds and Anna's three surviving children, Olena, Aaron, and Sophia, temporarily settled in her dugout home where their first child, Gustav, was born in 1879. Hans apparently went to work quickly to build Anna the new house he had promised.

The 1880 census records the Goulson household as Hans, a 20-year-old farmer, the 31-year-old Anna, Anna's children Olena, Aaron and Sophie, and Anna and Hans' 6-month-old son Gustav; the family was residing in Swenoda Township in Swift County (U.S. Tenth Census - Population Schedules, Swift County, MN, 1880). The 1880 agricultural census reports that the family had 80 acres of tilled land and 80 unimproved acres (U.S. Tenth Census - Agriculture Sched-

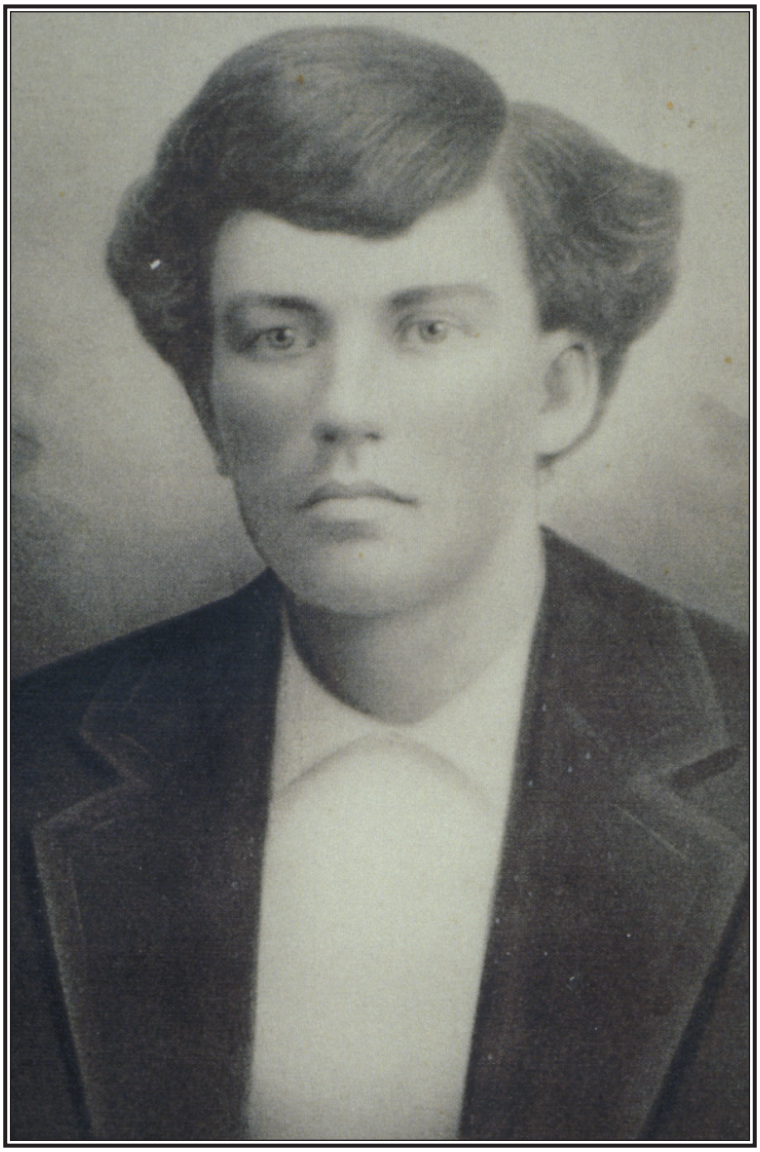


Figure 2.18. Hans Goulson taken in Benson, MN, ca. 1870s.

ules, Swift County, MN, 1880). The value of the Goulson farmstead, including land and buildings, was $1,000.00, and they owned $300.00 worth of farming implements and machinery. The farm's livestock, consisting of 4 milk cows, 5 "other" cattle, and 55 poultry [40 chickens], was valued at $400.00. The farm produced 250 lbs. of butter, 30 lbs. of cheese, and 100 dozen eggs in 1879. It seems likely that the family was selling eggs and possibly butter, a detail that is supported by a family tradition that reports Anna regularly sold these items in Benson. The Goulson's crops in 1879 included 5 acres of barley, producing 80 bushels; 2 acres of corn, producing 75 bushels; 7 acres of oats, producing 400 bushels; one quarter acre of potatoes, producing 40 bushels; and 55 acres of wheat, producing 650 bushels. The farm had grown significantly since the 1870 census, and it seems that it had recovered from any damage caused by grasshoppers in 1877 and 1878.

By the time their son Carl was born in 1881, the Goulson family had built a wood frame house on land located about a half mile south of the dugout. The new home was constructed on Anna's homestead portion. Hans paid personal property

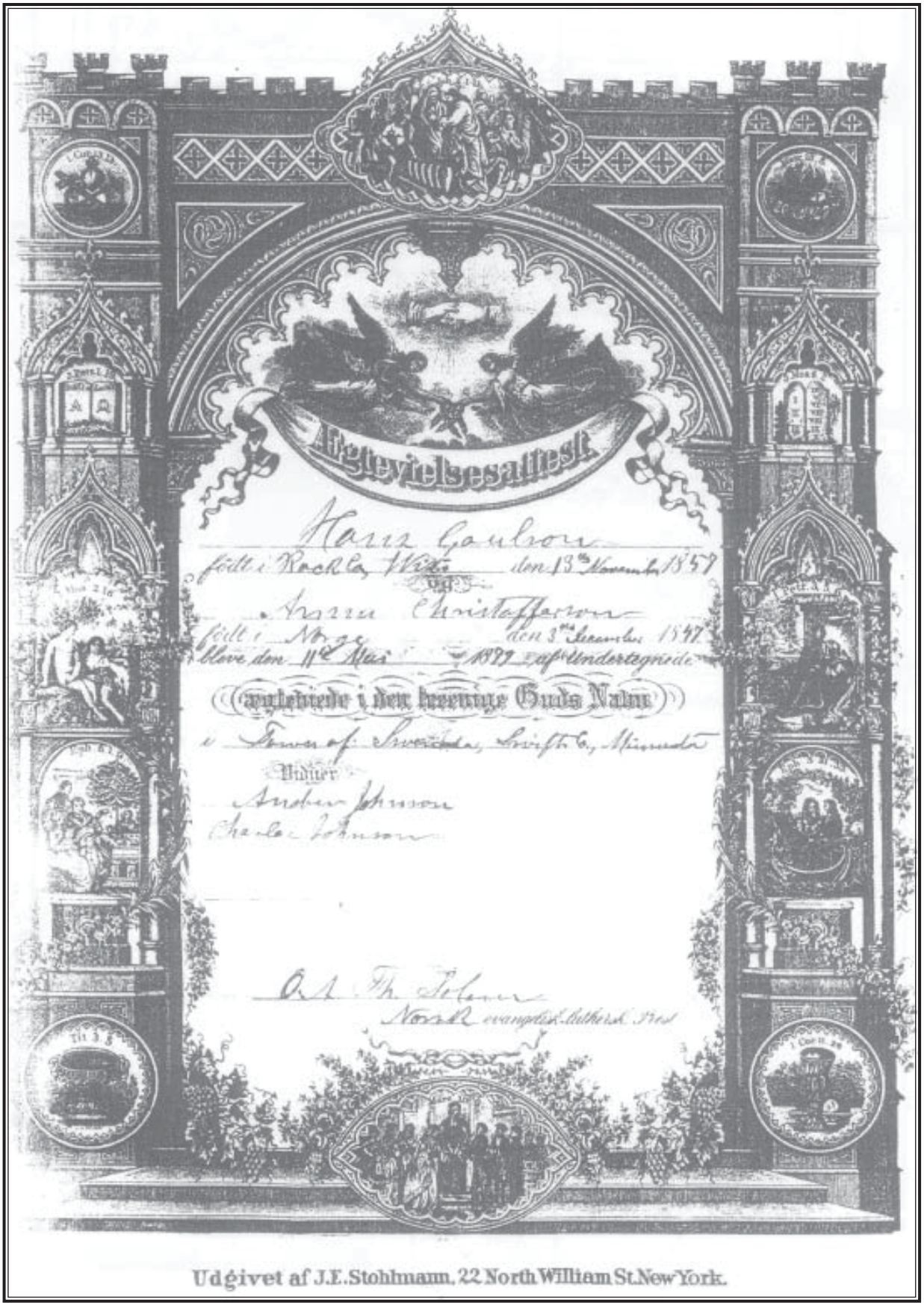


Figure 2.19. Hans Goulson and Anna Christopherson's marriage certificate, May 11, 1879.

tax in Swift County until 1892, and real estate tax until his death in 1908, suggesting that the family moved from Swift to Chippewa County about 1892 or 1893 (Swift County Tax Records, 1879-1908).

In 1903 Hans' filed a homestead patent for land in Mandt Township, Chippewa County, immediately south of the Christopherson homestead tract. The 1903 homestead parcel was in Section 5 of Township 119N, Range 40W, and contained 34 acres and 73/100s of an acre (Homestead patent dated February 26, 1903) (Figure 2.20). This land would have been immediately south of the family's circa 1880 wood frame house, and contains the present farm house. In November 1906, Hans and Anna mortgaged their lands to Gustav Eliason for the sum of $2,000.00. It is possible that this mortgage represents the construction of the family's new, larger frame house in Chippewa County, just south of the Swift County line (Chippewa County Mortgages, November 23, 1906, p. 108).

The property containing the family's dugout continued to be taxed to Lars Christopherson's estate until 1912, when it was finally transferred to Anna Goulson via a probate decree (Swift County Probate Records, Final Decree, Feb. 26, 1912) (Figure 2.21). Anna received "the homestead herein described for and during her natural life"; the remainder of the land went to Olena Urike (a married daughter), Sophie Moe (a married daughter), and Aaron Christopherson (a son) (Swift County Probate Records, Final Decree, February 26, 1912). Anna's homestead portion was described as the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 120N, Range 40W.

By the early 20th century, the family farm contained 154 and 73/100s acres and consisted of the east half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 32, T120N, R40W and Lot #3 of Section 5 in T119N, R40W. According to the 1900 census, Hans and Anna were clearly residing in Mandt Township in Chippewa County by this date (U.S. Twelfth Census - Population Schedules, Chippewa County, MN, 1900). This evidence supports the tax records which indicate that Hans was paying personal property tax to Chippewa County beginning in 1892 or 1893.

In 1908, Hans traveled to Montana in search of yet another new homestead for his expanding family. On the return trip, he was caught in a snow storm in Williston, North Dakota, and died of pneumonia, leaving Anna, a widow yet again, with the responsibility of caring for a large family on her own (Chippewa Co. Historical Society 1993:222) (Figure 2.22). The 1910 census records the 63-year-old Anna as a widow living with children Gustav, Carl, Julia, Thomas, and Henry. The 30-year-old Gustav is listed as a farm laborer, Carl as a school teacher, Julia as a servant on the home farm, and Thomas and Henry as farm labor on the home farm (U.S. Thirteenth Census - Population Schedules, Chippewa County, MN, 1910).

The dugout homestead site and the orignal wood frame house remained on Goulson land for much of the 20th century as part of the farm of Anna's son Thomas Goulson and subsequently that of Thomas' son Richard. Both oral history from the Goulson family and physical evidence suggest that the frame house was replaced by a larger dwelling and then used as a granary. The windows and doors were boarded up from the inside to make the structure suitable for storing grain; much of the floor structure subsequently collapsed, probably from heavy loads of stored grain. Thomas and Matilda Goulson raised their family of four children, Mary Ann (b. 1924), Hilton (b. 1930), Richard (b. 1935), and Constance (b. 1940), on the farm. Richard's son Gregg took over the 170-acre farm in the 1990s. While the parcel of land that held the family's dugout house was sold to neighbor Byron Olson, the circa 1880 frame house still remains on Goulson land.

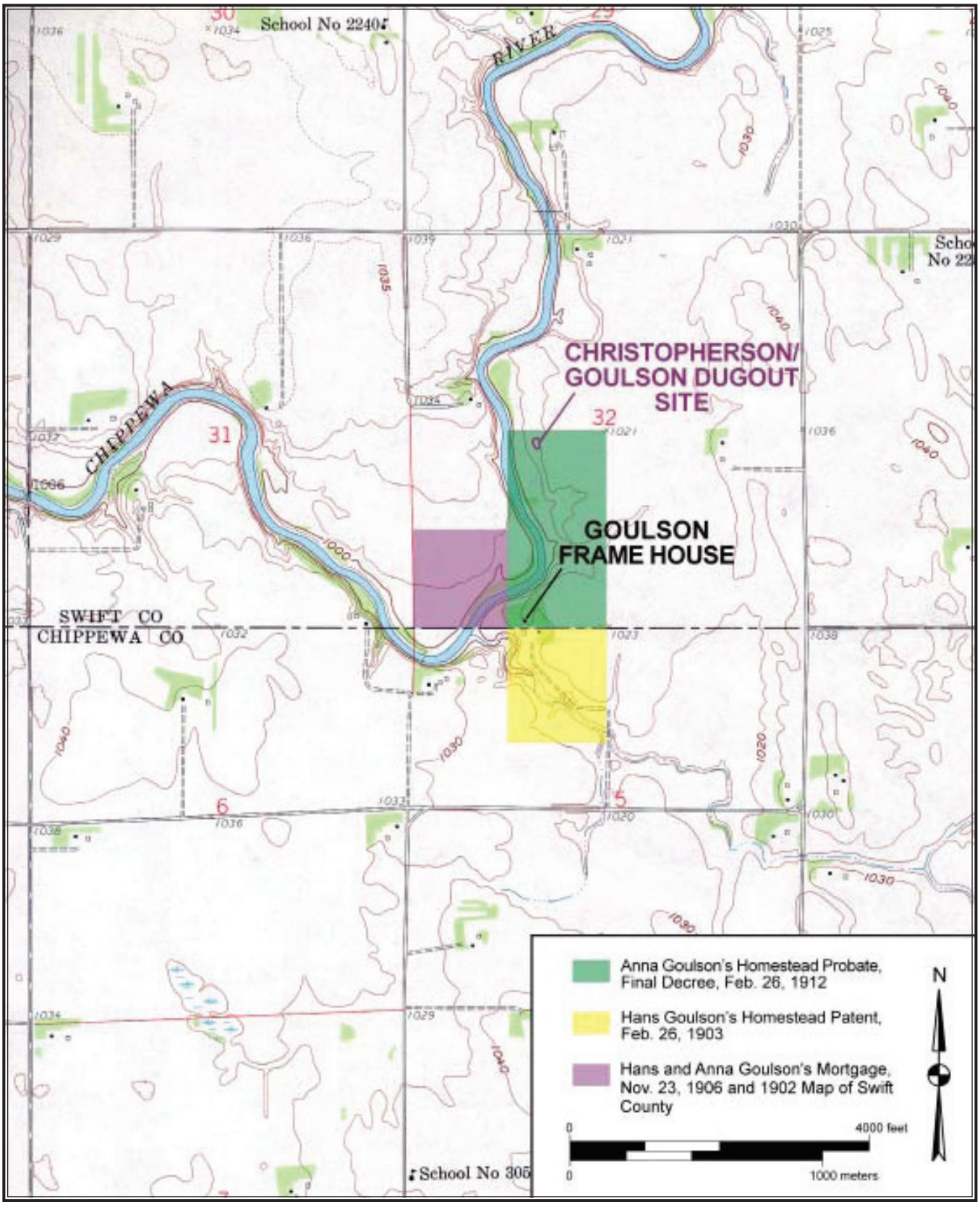


Figure 2.20. Location of Anna Christopherson Goulson's homestead probate, Hans Goulson's homestead patent, and Hans Goulson's property in Swift County (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gracelock, NW topographic quadrangle, 1958 [photorevised 1977].

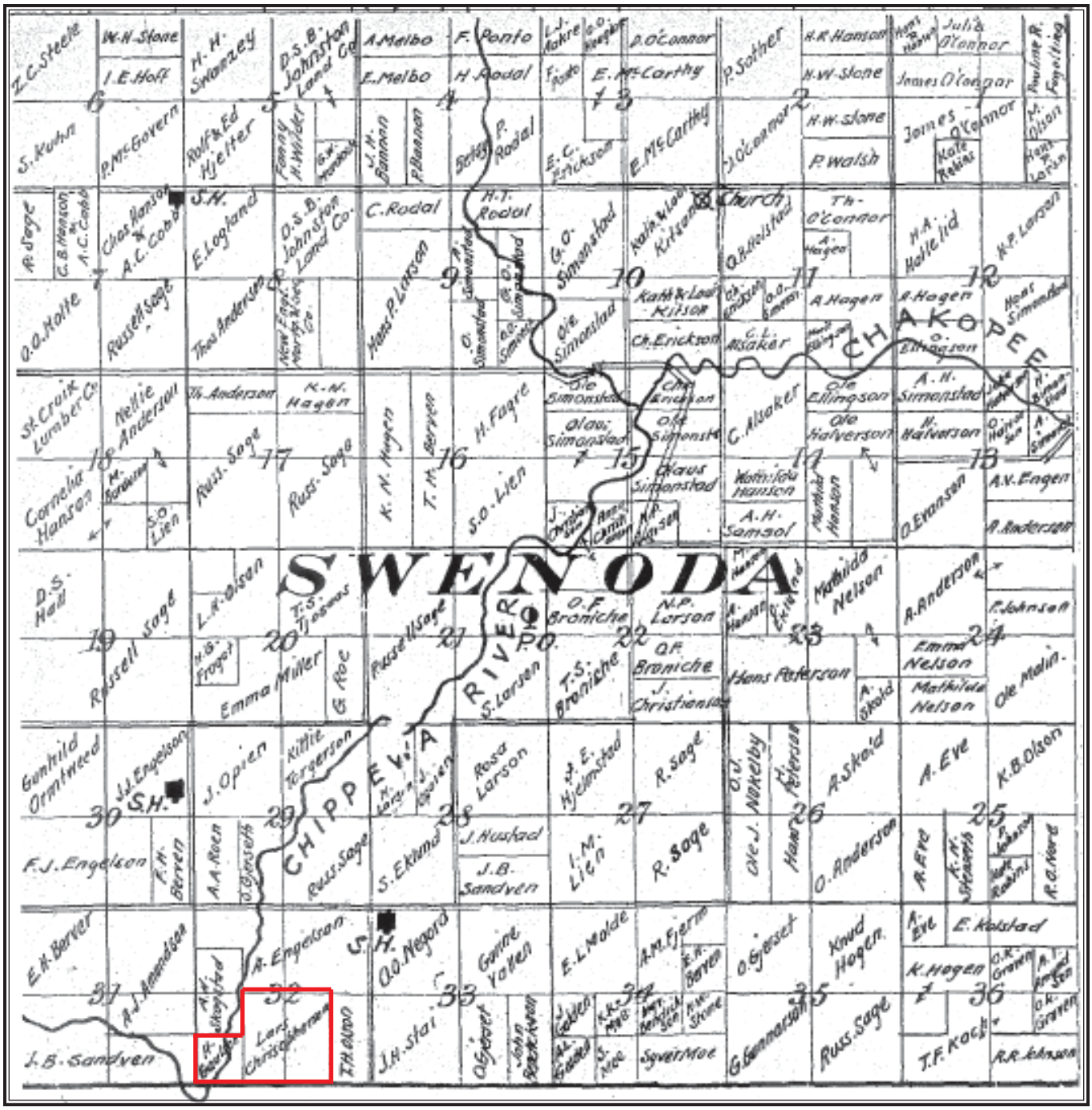


Figure 2.21. Map of Swenoda Township showing H. Goulson and Lars Christopherson properties, 1902.

Architectural and Archaeological Context

Log and Frame Housing in the Upper Midwest

Given their time in Wisconsin, Anna and Hans Goulson would have been familiar with the range of housing types, from log to frame to brick, used in the Upper Midwest. Peterson (1992:47) suggests that "the log cabin was the kind of subsistence shelter that pioneers most frequently built in the Upper Midwest. Logs were favored as construction material because they had customarily been used on the frontier." The use of the log cabin was well established in the eastern U.S.

Figure 2.22. Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson, ca. 1910.

and well known to immigrant settlers, particularly those from Scandinavia and Germany. This building style was especially favored because of its extremely low cost: "except for some nails, metal hinges, and glass for windows, it cost virtually nothing [to build]" (Peterson 1992:47). Norwegian immigrant Olaf Erickson (Erickson quoted in Peterson 1992:48), described the building of his family's first log house in Wisconsin, writing that:

> ...the first winter they lived with Bugbee's son Moab.... Father worked at 50 cents a day when-

> ever he could get work; days when he could not, he spent clearing ground and cutting logs for their first house. By spring he had the log house completed, 16 x 24 feet and about a story and one half in height. None of the material was bought except the windows, the hinges, and the nails; even shingles were hand split. In the spring of 1869 they moved into their own home. What a day it was! How wonderful to be in their own house!

Peterson (1992:49) notes that one of the primary differences between the log cabins of the east and the Midwestern U.S. was the shape and location of chimneys. With the introduction of iron stoves in the mid-nineteenth century, the typical end chimneys used for fireplaces in eastern log cabins were abandoned in favor of centrally-placed chimneys for stoves. The central location of stoves and chimneys provided better heat to both stories (Figure 2.23).

As Peterson suggests, the log cabin has connections to both the settlement of the eastern U.S. and to the newly arriving immigrants. William Tischler's work in the Coon Valley of western Wisconsin on the houses and farm buildings of early Norwegian settlers, identifies a range of house types in this area, including the log structure. Tischler's house types consist of the: "one-room cabin, modified single-bay house, two-bay house, log house with frame porch, and frame house" (Bakken 1994:76).

While log houses were initially popular in many areas of the Upper Midwest as subsistence shelters, the balloon frame quickly became the norm, particularly in areas with little or no forest cover. This was made possible by the arrival of railroads, which brought milled lumber to the region. The balloon frame, invented in Chicago in the 1830s, became increasingly popular by mid-century,

Figure 2.23. Log dwelling in Swenoda Township near the Goulson homestead; note the stove-pipe chimneys (Lovoll 2006:67).

thus, it is not surprising that it rapidly became the predominate framing type in the Upper Midwest. Settlement to this region did not occur until the mid- to late nineteenth century, and as a result, settlers typically moved directly from their first "subsistence shelters of log, sod, or wood, directly to balloon frame dwellings..." (Peterson 1992:2). Although the frame houses differed from their predecessors, "the form and finish of the permanent dwellings were influenced by the practice of expedience and economy necessary to survive on the frontier" (Peterson 1992:40). Peterson (1992:5) argues that the gradual adoption of this framing system by Upper Midwestern farmers also "parallels their gradual acceptance of mechanized and commercial agriculture." Furthermore, as settlement increased the limited supply of local lumber was quickly exhausted and the cost of importing lumber from the Great Lakes region further encouraged the most economical framing system.

The balloon framing system is very flexible, utilizing various sized milled lumber fastened with nails. This type of construction results from a "tightly integrated system of parts" that work together to provide a lightweight and rigid structural framework (Peterson 1992:8). As Peterson (1992:38) writes, the balloon frame's flexible system provided a means to adapt old house forms and types to "new industrially milled, standardized framing materials and method[s]." Agricultural journals of the period touted the balloon frame as perfect for building a "Cheap farm-House" (Peterson 1992:15) and, along with a host of plan books and texts, disseminated this relatively simple and cheap construction method to farmers and settlers across the region (Figure 2.24). In 1846, Indiana farmer Solon Robinson offered a plan in the *American Agriculturist* that was:

> intended for the new settler, and to be built on the balloon plan, which has not a single tenon or mortise in the frame, except the sills; all the upright timber being very light, and held together by nails, it being sheeted under the clapboards, is very stiff, and just as good and far cheaper than ordinary frames (quoted in Peterson 1992:15).

While the balloon frame farmhouses of the Upper Midwest are found in a "bewildering" array of types and floor plans, Peterson developed a typology that groups structures "according to basic shapes and similar division of interior spaces" (Peterson 1992:25). Based on extensive surveys across Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and North and South Dakota, Peterson arrived at ten major balloon frame types (Table 2.1).

The simplest of these structures, and that most like the Goulson's frame farmhouse, is Farmhouse Type I. This "one- to one-and-a-half-story rectangular volume enclosed by exterior walls and covered by a saddle roof," writes Peterson (1992:27), "usually lends itself to only two interior spaces on the first floor and the half story divided more or less equally at or near the middle of the longer side of the rectangle." The Type I Farmhouse includes examples of the very smallest and simplest of the structures found in the region. Peterson (1992:62) notes that the "one- to one-and-a-half-story gabled rectangular farmhouse was frequently the kind of affordable structure built when circumstances permitted the family to move from the temporary subsistence shelter to a more permanent dwelling." The change represented a significant move from the one room interior of a sod house or dugout to a structure that "enclosed a kitchen and living room-dining room on the first floor and an open sleeping loft under the low sloping roof on the half story" (Peterson 1992:64). Peterson (1992:64-65) further explains that like the log cabin, the interior space of these frame dwellings was focused on the central hearth. Peterson (1992:67-69) illustrates slightly larger variants of the Type I Farmhouse from Burleigh Co., North Dakota and Pocahontas County, Iowa (Figure 2.26 and Figure 2.25), the latter with a floor plan revealing the use of more specialized spaces within a squared version of the typical Type I plan.

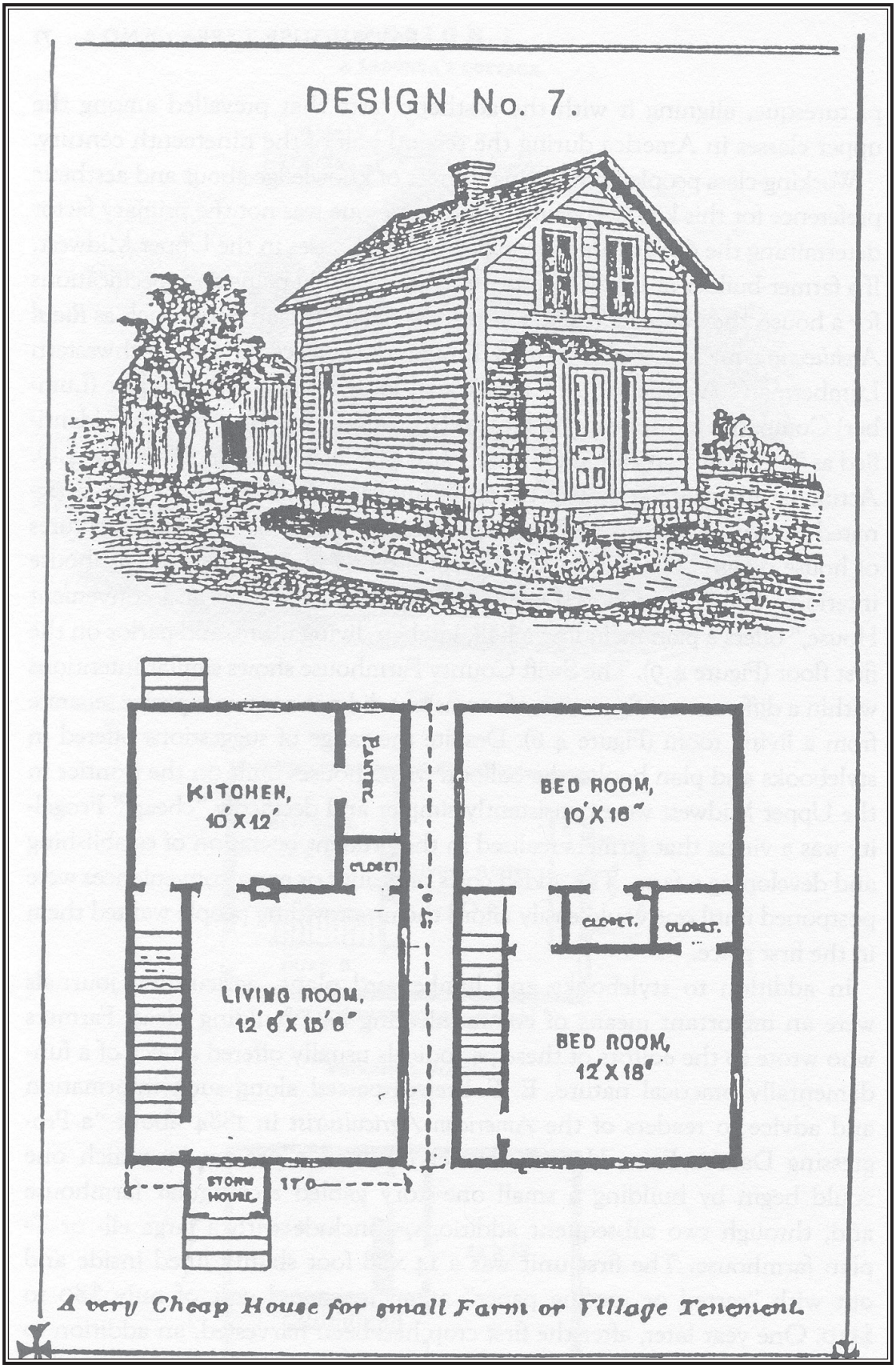


Figure 2.24. "Design No. 7: A very cheap house for small farm or village tenement (from Adams-Horr Company, Rural Architecture *[Chicago: Northwestern Lumberman Print, 1884]).*

Type	Description	Graphic
1	One- to one-and-a-half story gabled rectangle	
2	Two-story gabled rectangle	
3	Ell/T plan: one-and-a-half story with one- to one-and-a-half-story wing	
4	Ell/T plan: two story with one-and-a-half- to two-story	
5	Double wing: one-and-a-half story with one- to one-and-a-half-story wings	
6	Double wing: two story with two-story wings	
7	Double house	
8	One- to one-and-a-half-story foursquare	
9	Two-story foursquare	
10	Vernacular Villa	

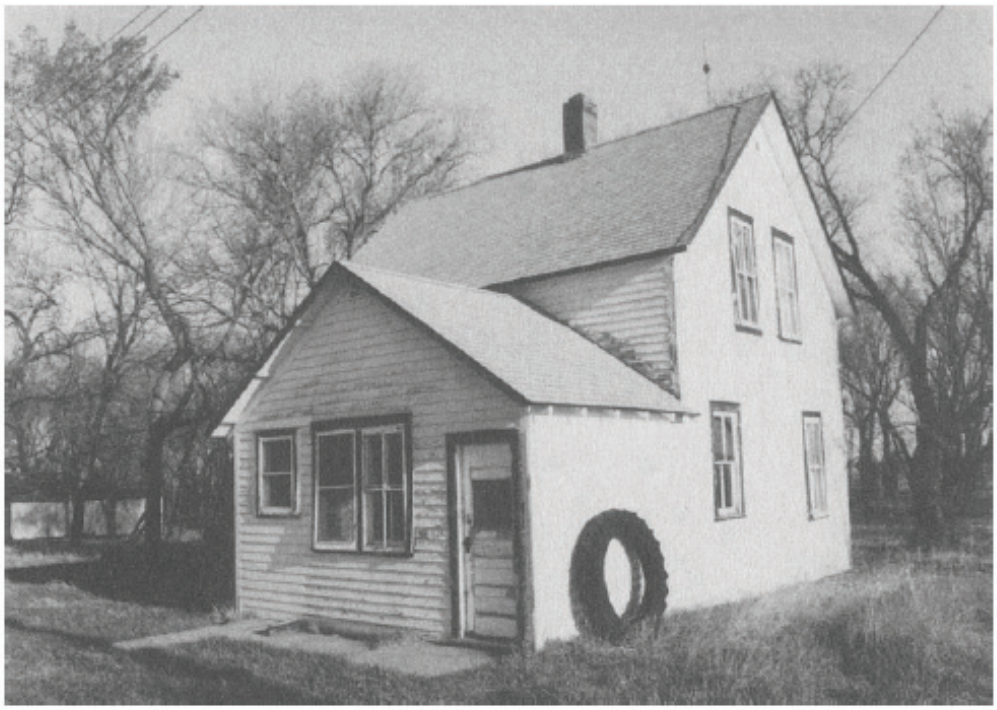
Table 2.1. Typology of balloon frame farmhouses (after Peterson 1992:28-29).

William Tischler's work in the Coon Valley of Wisconsin, an area with heavy Norwegian settlement, identifies a range of house and farm building types. Significantly, Tischler notes a similarity between several of the houses he studied in Wisconsin and the Akershus house type of Norway, the "most common floor plan in Gudbrandsdalen up to about 1850" (Bakken 1994:76) (Figure 2.27). It appears that this modified single-bay floor plan was brought from Norway and then underwent changes based on the "influence of American building customs" (Bakken 1994:76). These American influences were largely related to the application of balloon frame construction to what would have been log buildings in the Old World.

Tischler's study, focusing on the period 1863 to 1880, also recorded house types by elevation and fenestration. Of the 63 houses in his study, 27 were one story (42.9 %), 33 were one and a half stories (52.4 %), 2 were two stories (3.2 %), and 1 was two and a half stories (1.6 %) (Bakken 1994:77). Sixteen of the houses studied were one-room dwellings. Forty-five houses in the study had one door, 6 had two doors, and 4 had three doors; Bakken (1994:78) notes that before 1880 the "American custom of a front and back door was not adopted to any noticeable extent on the homesteads in Coon Valley." In terms of fenestration, 18 of the study houses had two windows, 12 had three, nine had four or more, and seven had only one (Bakken 1994:78). According to Tischler (quoted in Bakken 1994:78), "the most common early house size on the homesteads was 14' x 16', or if of different dimensions, it enclosed from 200 to 249 square feet of space. Typically, it was one and a half stories in height, had a shingle roof, board floors, one outside door and two windows."

Bakken (1994:78) notes that the house described by Tischler is out of character with the single-story cabin with low pitched roof that would be typi-

Figure 2.25. The Martin Dahl Farm, Burleigh Co., North Dakota, ca. 1920, is a Type I farmhouse (Peterson: 1992: 95).



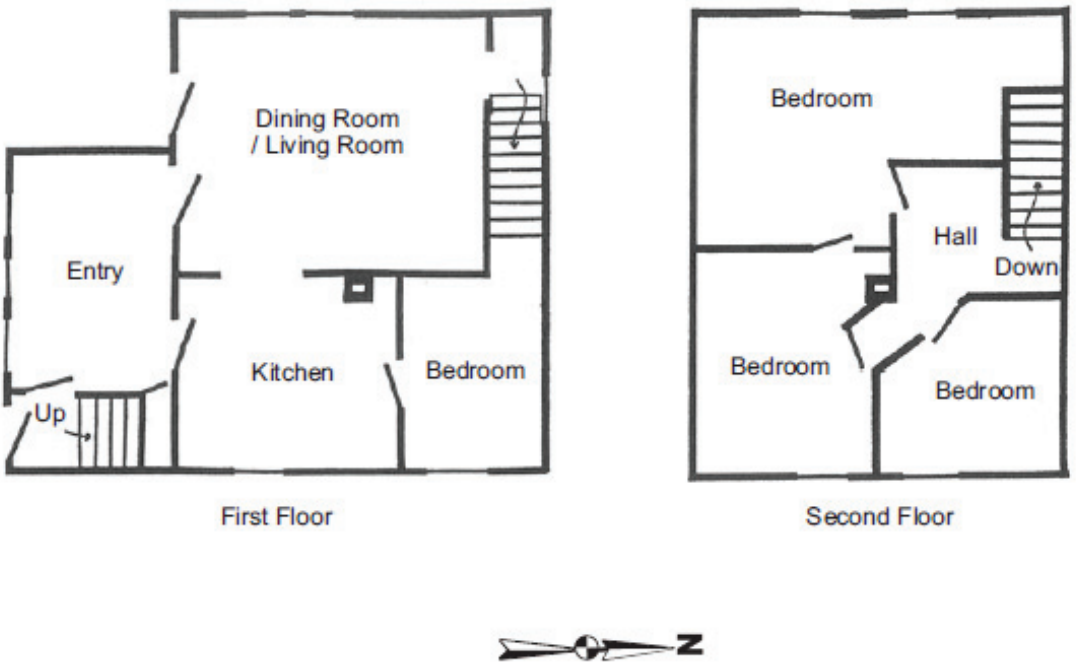


Figure 2.26. Farmhouse Type I, Swift County, MN, ca. 1900 (Peterson 1992:68-69).

Figure 2.27. Floor plan of the Akershus house type and several examples of similar plans in Wisconsin (after Bakken 1994:77, 80).

cal in Norway, and hypothesizes that the majority of settlers quickly adopted the building practices of the area to which they came. For example, more typical slate and sod roofs of Norwegian homes were not generally used in America. Slate was simply not as available to the settlers in this region of America and the sod roof was a failure in the climate of the Upper Midwest (Bakken 1994:78).

Like the houses identified by Tischler in Wisconsin, Kenneth Breisch (1994) has documented Norwegian dwellings in Bosque County, Texas, that reflect similar Norwegian-influenced house plans. The A. Ilseng house, built at the foot of Jenson Mountain and in close proximity to St. Olaf's Lutheran Church, has a plan that is clearly based on the Akershus house. The Jens and Kari Ringness House, built ca. 1860, is located several miles from the Ilseng House in Bosque County. Breisch (1994:109) notes the similarity of this structure and the Scandinavian dobbelthus, or double house. Both the Ilseng and Ringness houses have plans and details almost identical to the Goulson House, except in the building material (Figure 2.28).

Archaeological Excavations at Frame House Sites

A literature review revealed few archaeological investigations of farmsteads with extant structures, either in Minnesota or the Midwest region. This is likely due to the general lack of in-depth archaeological investigation of farmsteads as a whole in the United States (see Wilson 1990, Baugher and Klein 2002, and Terrell 2006). A recently published study by Michelle Terrell, "Historical Archaeology of Minnesota Farmsteads," detailing the archeological study of farm properties in Minnesota, noted that "farms with standing structures are primarily addressed as architectural properties with no consideration given to the potential for associated intact archaeological resources" (Terrell 2006:3-4).

Another reason for the lack of investigations is the difficulty in establishing significance for these sites. In "We've got thousands of these! What makes an Historic Farmstead Significant?", John Wilson (1990:23) argues that "small 'single family' farmsteads are the most ubiquitous historic period archaeological site in America." The prevalence of this resource has led archaeologists to ponder the significance of farmsteads and question the importance of such a ubiquitous site. According to Lees and Noble (1990:11), late 19th- and early 20th-century farmsteads, of which the Goulson frame homestead is but one of thousands, serve as the case in point of this problem. Another issue is that the long existence of extant farmsteads means that separating out multiple households in the archaeological record can be very challenging. Associating specific features and deposits with specific households or generations of a family is difficult at best (Wilson 1990:27). A final issue is simply that interest in late 19th- and early 20th-century sites is relatively new and there is not a large body of comparative data available (Lees and Noble 1990:11). Furthermore, while the last two decades have brought a greatly expanded database through compliance excavations, comparative analysis is almost impossible given the lack of standardization in terms of artifact descriptions and excavation protocols (Mazrim 2008:145) Due to the issues surrounding late 19th- and 20th-century farmsteads, these archaeological resources are inventoried and documented inconsistently across the nation.

While some archaeologists have argued for the importance of developing historic contexts for farmsteads that utilize both a regional and temporal framework, thus far these frameworks have been slow to emerge, or when available have not been utilized to identify and investigate farmsteads archaeologically. Several states, including Minnesota, Delaware, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and most recently, Georgia, have developed historical contexts that address farmsteads as archaeological sites (Terrell 2006: 13). The Historical Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads 1820-1960 has an entire volume devoted

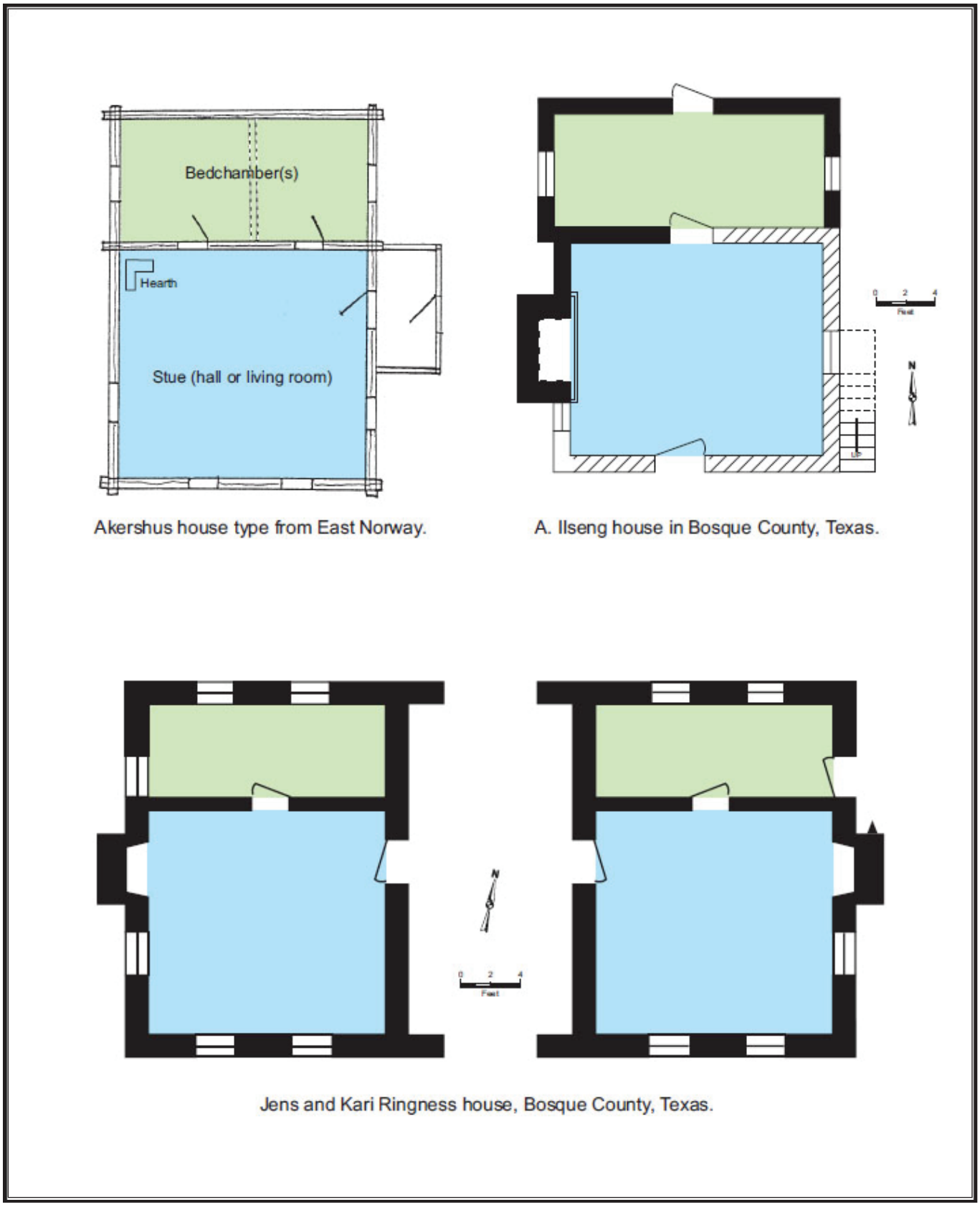


Figure 2.28. Floor plan of the Akershus house type and several examples of similar plans in Texas.

to the farmstead as an archaeological site, which provides a thorough research framework for the archaeology of Minnesota farmsteads. It addresses temporal and regional variations in farmsteads, as well as six research themes that offer a complex background for framing and understanding past and future archaeological investigations (Terrell 2006:25). Archaeologist Douglas Scott values the important information that can be gleaned from "a series of farmsteads and rural town sites that demonstrate the diachronic and synchronic evolution and development of a rural America" (Scott 1990:52).

In the past two decades, several journals, monographs and books have been devoted to the issues surrounding the significance and analysis of American farmstead archaeology in general (see Lees and Noble 1990, Groover 2008) and 19th-century sites specifically (see Baugher and Klein 2002, Mazrim 2008). As of 2006, however, only two farmsteads in Minnesota had been the subject of Phase III data recovery investigations (Terrell 2006:11), and only a handful of other sites have progressed to Phase II evaluation. The two sites that underwent Phase III investigations are the Gibbs Dugout Farmstead (21RA0026), which was similar to the Christopherson/Goulson Dugout, and the Backes/Geers Farmstead in Stearns County (21SN0123). The latter site serves as an interesting comparison for the Goulson farmstead, as do two other farmstead sites with extant structures located in the same general region as the Goulson farmstead that underwent Phase II investigations. The Lower Sioux Agency Stone Warehouse (21RW0011) is located in the same farming region as the Goulson farmstead as designated in Terrell's archaeological context of Minnesota farmsteads; and the John O. Wuamett Farmstead in Steele County (21ST0013) is located in the adjacent region. While these sites share varying characteristics with the Goulson farmstead, none represent archeological investigations of an original late 19th-century wood-frame house like the Goulson dwelling.

The Backes/Geers Farmstead

The Backes/Geers Farmstead (21SN0123) in Stearns County, a mid-19th- to early-20th-century farmstead site, underwent Phase I, II, and III investigations. The farm, settled by German immigrants sometime before 1860, is comprised of several standing structures: the remains of a ca. 1860 log cabin, a 1906 farmhouse, as well as other outbuildings and intact archaeological deposits. The Phase I investigation included both surface collection and shovel test survey, and identified historic artifacts and intact archaeological deposits. This led to further testing of the site in a Phase II survey, consisting of excavating three 1-x-1 m test units, two of which were placed around the log cabin, and the final unit near the house. This survey uncovered more intact archaeological deposits, and also included documentary historical research as well as oral history documentation. A limited Phase III investigation followed the Phase II and was comprised of further historical context research and the excavation of four 1-x-1 m units and two slot trenches. No intact deposits were recovered, so the project's original scope was reduced with the recommendation that further documentary research be used to gain information about the site (Terrell 2006:71-2).

The Lower Sioux Agency Stone Warehouse

Located along the Minnesota River in Redwood County, the structure was converted to a farmstead by German immigrants around 1869. Of the three previously excavated sites, the Lower Sioux Agency Stone Warehouse (21RW0011) is the most geographically proximate to the Goulson site. This fortified stone warehouse, constructed in 1861, was converted into a farmstead by German immigrants in 1869. The economically successful farmstead was in use from 1869 until 1945. Several archaeological investigations were conducted at the site in the 1970s and 1990s. The excavations from the 1970s revealed undisturbed, stratified household deposits in privy vaults and other deposits in the immediate vicinity of the warehouse (Terrell 2006:83). The 1990s investi-

gations were conducted in a 15-ft. area around the exterior of the building prior to foundation restoration, and these investigations recovered little archaeological material.

The John O. Wuamett Farmstead

The John O. Wuamett Farmstead (21ST0013) in Stearns County, was identified through Phase I and II surveys associated with the investigations of a highway corridor. The farmstead was investigated further as part of a study of Southeastern and Central Minnesota farmsteads for Mn/DOT. The site was homesteaded by the Wuamett family in 1859 and was still retained, though not inhabited, by members of the family at the time of the archaeological investigations. Three extant structures are located on the farmstead: a farmhouse and two outbuildings. The current farmhouse appears to contain the original 19th-century dwelling beneath layers of extensive additions and renovations (Kvamme 1998). Archaeological investigations found evidence of habitation through the mid-20th century. Depressions in the yard indicated the presence of buried archaeological features. The Phase I survey consisted of 12 shovel tests at 15m intervals and also in the depressions. This survey uncovered a privy-like feature that contained domestic artifacts, and a sheet midden comprised of historical artifacts. The Phase II investigations included both an extensive background research component and a field investigation component, which resulted in a very detailed historical context for the farmstead. The field investigations consisted of six additional shovel tests, and five excavation units. These excavations resulted in the identification and sampling of three intact features: two privy pits, one of which dated to circa 1944-1952, and a trash pit that dated to circa 1900-1914. The excavation of these features recovered over 14,000 artifacts.

The Wuamett Farmstead underwent further investigations as part of the Mn/DOT farmstead study. The study included mapping, geophysical testing, additional shovel testing (5-m intervals), and mechanical stripping of a portion of the site. This work revealed more features associated with the farmstead, including a gravel driveway, artifact concentrations and scatters, a feature that contained primarily architectural artifacts, and two geomagnetic anomalies that indicated the location of former outbuildings aligned with the farmhouse (Terrell 2006:72, 75). This site differs from the Goulson frame house site in that the Wuamett farmhouse was inhabited longer than the Goulson frame house, underwent additions and alterations, and associated features and outbuildings were discovered in the course of excavation.

Johnson-Williams Farmstead

This site, located in Nicodemus, Kansas, could serve as an interesting comparison to the Christopherson-Goulson farmstead. In 2006 and 2007, as part of ongoing excavations to document the historic Reconstruction-era African American settlement, archaeological investigations were conducted at the remains of the 1877 dugout homestead on the Johnson-Williams property. The Williams family lived in the dugout until 1920, when they moved to a new frame house located on a hillside near the dugout house (Williams 2008). Archaeological investigations of this frame house have not been reported, although future excavations of the frame house site could provide important comparative materials for considering to the Goulson frame house.

Summary

Archaeological investigations to date seem more focused on the early and more unusual parts of frontier life, than on the continuing story of settlement and farm development. Investigations at farmstead sites representing typical frame houses may be deterred by questions about the significance or distinction of that particular site when compared to the myriad other farmsteads (Terrell 2006:3). Farmstead archeology can provide information about daily life of farm residents, local history, and agriculture – which was a dominant force in the development of Minnesota (Terrell

2006:4) and may not be fully represented in other historical sources.

CHAPTER 3: Architectural Survey Methods and Results

Introduction

The architectural research on the Goulson house focused on fully documenting, stabilizing and weatherizing the circa 1880 frame house, and establishing a preservation plan for its future. During the course of this investigation, two main periods of occupation were established. Period I, when the building was used as a residence, lasted from the completion of construction about 1880 until the Goulsons built a larger farmhouse, sometime between 1892 and 1906. Period II encompasses the years from 1892/1906 to the present day, when the structure was reused as a granary and equipment shed. These two distinct functions explain some of the structural changes made to the frame house during the 20th century as well as the current condition.

Architectural Survey Methods

An initial survey of the structure's exterior recorded the pre-work conditions. The project team removed various pieces of farm equipment and tires, and removed or trimmed several large trees to allow better access to the structure. The project team also removed the wood window and door coverings that had been added during Period II. Following this work, photographic documentation of each exterior elevation was completed.

Upon completion of the initial survey of the house's exterior, the interior was cleared and stabilized. All the farm machinery, furniture, and other debris (Figure 3.1) was removed, and the interior prepared for recording; any loose trim and wood elements (including shingles and moldings) were collected, photographed, and later inventoried (Figure 3.2). To ensure safe access to the building during the rest of the project, the crew braced second floor joists that had detached from the front wall.

Beneath the dirt and debris were sections of original tongue and groove flooring, as well as some of the floor joists; small sections of flooring were indentified in the rear room. A joist, added to close off the staircase opening, was removed, as were boards used to fill the stair opening on the north wall of the main room (Figure 3.3). These elements were measured and photographed before removal. The stair had been removed and stair opening covered during Period II when the building was converted into a granary.

Following completion of the initial survey, the interior and exterior of the structure were documented with measured drawings and print and slide photography (Figure 3.4). Floor plans and framing details were prepared for the first and second floors of the dwelling. Extensive notes were taken on the structure in order to identify details and building materials that could aid in the interpretation of the structure and help in developing a chronology for its construction and use (see Appendix B). With documentation complete, a condition assessment (presented in Chapter 5) was performed to record all deterioration and damage to the structure. Finally, a Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form was completed for the structure; it was designated SW-SWE-007 (see Appendix C).

Architectural Description

Exterior

The Goulson house is a simple 1-1/2 story, two bay, side-gable, balloon-framed structure, set on

Figure 3.1. Condition of the interior of the frame house prior to documentation.

Figure 3.2. Various loose building materials were collected and inventoried as part of the documentation.

Figure 3.3. When the building was converted to a granary, the original staircase was removed and the stairwell boarded over. The joist and boards used to fill the stair opening on the north wall of the main room were removed during the documentation.

Figure 3.4. Members of the Goulson family document the adjacent granary with measured drawing.

a loose stone foundation and covered in circular-sawn clapboard siding (Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.6). The structure is a true balloon frame, with dimensional 2" x 4" studs running from the sill to plates on the front and rear (about 2 ft. above the second floor level, and to the end rafter on the gable facades. The roof system makes use of common rafters, covered with horizontal planks and wood shingles attached with cut nails (Figure 3.7). The rear roofline of the house extends beyond the main block to cover a small single-height room that was probably used as the kitchen. Modest eaves of between 10" and 12" extend over each side of the house. The building measures approximately 14'-4" across the south (front) façade and 20'-3" from front to back. The house faces south, maximizing exposure to the sun, a typical orientation for this period.

Clad in horizontal weatherboards with an approximate 4-1/4" lap, the front facade rises to a height of 11'. The roughly symmetrical front facade, has a window opening (approximately 1'10" x 4'6") centered on the west bay and a single door (approximately 2'-6" x 7') on the east bay (see Figure 3.5). Interestingly, the name "HANS" is carved into a weatherboard to the left of the front window (Figure 3.8). The door opens directly into the house's principal room. Both the window and door have simple surrounds with plain jambs and heads, approximately 3-1/2" wide, topped or capped with a ½" rectangular wood trim that extends slightly more than one inch beyond each side of the frame. The exterior doors are all hung with factory made, decorative hinges suggestive of the last few decades of the 19th century (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.5. Principal and east facades of the Goulson frame house, ca. 1880.

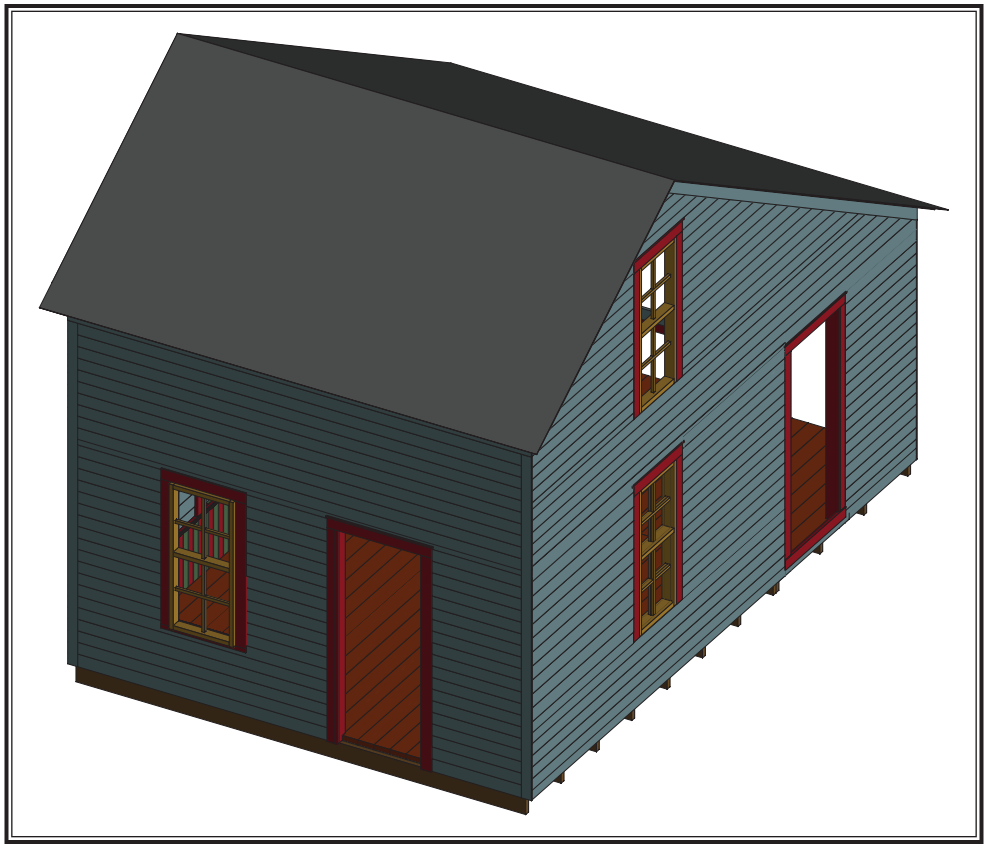


Figure 3.6. Computer-generated rendering of the Goulson frame house. View of the principal and east facades, complete with original exterior paint scheme (Delineated by Michael Hurley).

Figure 3.7. The common rafter roof framing system was utilized at the Goulson frame house.

Figure 3.8. "Hans" inscribed into weatherboard on the west side of the front facade, Goulson frame house.

Figure 3.9. Decorative hinge, front door, Goulson frame house.

The east façade reveals the difference in wall height between the main room and the back kitchen/storage area (Figure 3.10 and Figure 3.11). The peak of the gable is 17' above the ground, and the roof slopes downward at an equal angle towards both front and rear. The front wall meets the roof at approximately 11' above grade, whereas the back wall intersects the roof approximately 7' above grade, enclosing the single-story, back room. Aligned under the peak of the gable, two windows pierce the façade, one on the first floor and one on the second. These windows are identical in dimensions and detailing to the window in the south façade. A single door opens into the small back room of the house. The detailing of the door frame is the same as the south door, although the 4" elevated sill is intact whereas the south door extends to grade due to the collapse of the sill and flooring. The west façade is nearly a mirror image of the east façade, lacking only the door leading into the rear room (Figure 3.12).

The north façade has been the most significantly altered since the structure was repurposed. All but the westernmost 2' of the bottom half of the wall, both framing and siding, has been removed to provide access for farm equipment storage inside the house's back room (Figure 3.13). The 7' tall wall previously had a single opening slightly to the east of center. It was likely a door, since it is the same width as the house's other door frames -- however, only the top two feet of the frame remains, so it is difficult to establish with certainty.

All facades, except for the east, show evidence of barn red paint on the weatherboards, believed to date from 1937. Local house painter Teddy Swenson left his "signature," "T.S. 1937," inside the building in barn red paint (Figure 3.14); Goulson family members indicated that Mr. Swenson was know for signing all the structures he painted. The original exterior finish is detectable in several areas, particularly on weatherboard on the east fa-

Figure 3.10. East facade of the Goulson frame house, viewed from the southeast.

Figure 3.11.Computer-generated rendering of the east facade of the Goulson frame house, with original exterior paint scheme (Delineated by Michael Hurley).

Figure 3.12. West facade of the Goulson frame house.

Figure 3.13. North (rear) facade of the Goulson frame house.

Figure 3.14. Signature (T.S 1937) of local house painter Teddy Swenson in the interior of the Goulson house.

çade. The exterior was painted a light blue shade that matches the interior blue paint used on the ceiling and upper wall of the main room (Figure 3.15). It is unclear if the exterior trim was painted using the red color on the interior.

Sometime prior to 1908, after the Goulson's had moved out of their original frame house, another structure was built that mirrored the original frame house in basic dimensions. The dating is provided by the exclusive use of wire nails and a "signature" on the structure that reads "Hans Goulson," indicating construction after 1890 but before Hans' death in 1908 (Figure 3.16). It appears that this structure was purpose built as a granary, as no evidence exists for interior finishing and the building lacks any windows. This building was located about 20 ft. east of and aligned with the original frame house (Figure 3.17). A one-story shed roof was later built to connect the two structures; this covered space was used for the storage of farm machinery (Figure 3.18).

Interior

The interior of the Goulson House is divided into three separate spaces: the main room, measuring roughly 13' x 13'; a rear room measuring approximately 6' x 13' (Figure 3.19), and the half-story loft room above the main room. The main room was used as the central living space in the house and has wood tongue and groove flooring supported on 2"x 6" floor joists. The floor joists are spaced approximately 2' on center. Although it no longer exists, ghost outlines reveal the location of a small staircase along the north wall that led from the rear room to the upper floor (see Figure 3.3). The interior trim around the windows

Figure 3.15. This interior paint color is also the original color of the exterior of the frame house.

Figure 3.16. This signature of Hans Goulson is carved into the the side of the granary, which dates its construction prior to 1908. Note the wire nails used to fasten this building.

Figure 3.17. The Goulson frame house can be seen behind the granary in the foreground (View from the southeast).

Figure 3.18. A one-story shed added in the early twentieth century once connected the frame house (left) and the granary (right).

and doors is similar in size and finish to the exterior surrounds. Although no sash remain, the window frames have two parallel channels in the side jambs, indicating the windows had hung sashes at one point. The ceiling was clad in 1" x 3-1/4" beaded tongue and groove boards, painted the same light blue as the wall boards (see Figure 3.15). The ceiling boards ran east-west, attached to the underside of the 2"x 6" north-south joists that support the second floor.

The interior walls of this room were covered in a 3-1/4" wide beaded tongue and groove wainscotting topped with a 1-7/8" chair-rail that ran the circumference of the room. Above the chair rail, the walls were clad with approximately 5" wide horizontal boards, generally numbering ten in total from rail to ceiling (Figure 3.20). Additionally, there was a small 1-7/8" crown molding capping the room (see Figure 3.15).

These walls were decorated in a vibrant Norwegian color scheme, drawing on the traditional palette used in the folk art of rosemaling. The wainscoting planks alternated red and green, topped by the chair rail in red (Figure 3.21 and Figure 3.22). The upper wall boards were painted a light shade of blue, and the crown molding was red. The window and door trim was red; the window sash were a mustard yellow (see Figure 3.20).

The rear room, like the main room, had wood tongue and groove flooring supported by floor joists, of which some is still in place. No evidence of the wall finishes could be found. Only the framing members are still in place, with the back side of the exterior siding and main room paneling visible beyond. Similarly, the loft area has only wall studs and floor joists in its current condition (Figure 3.23).

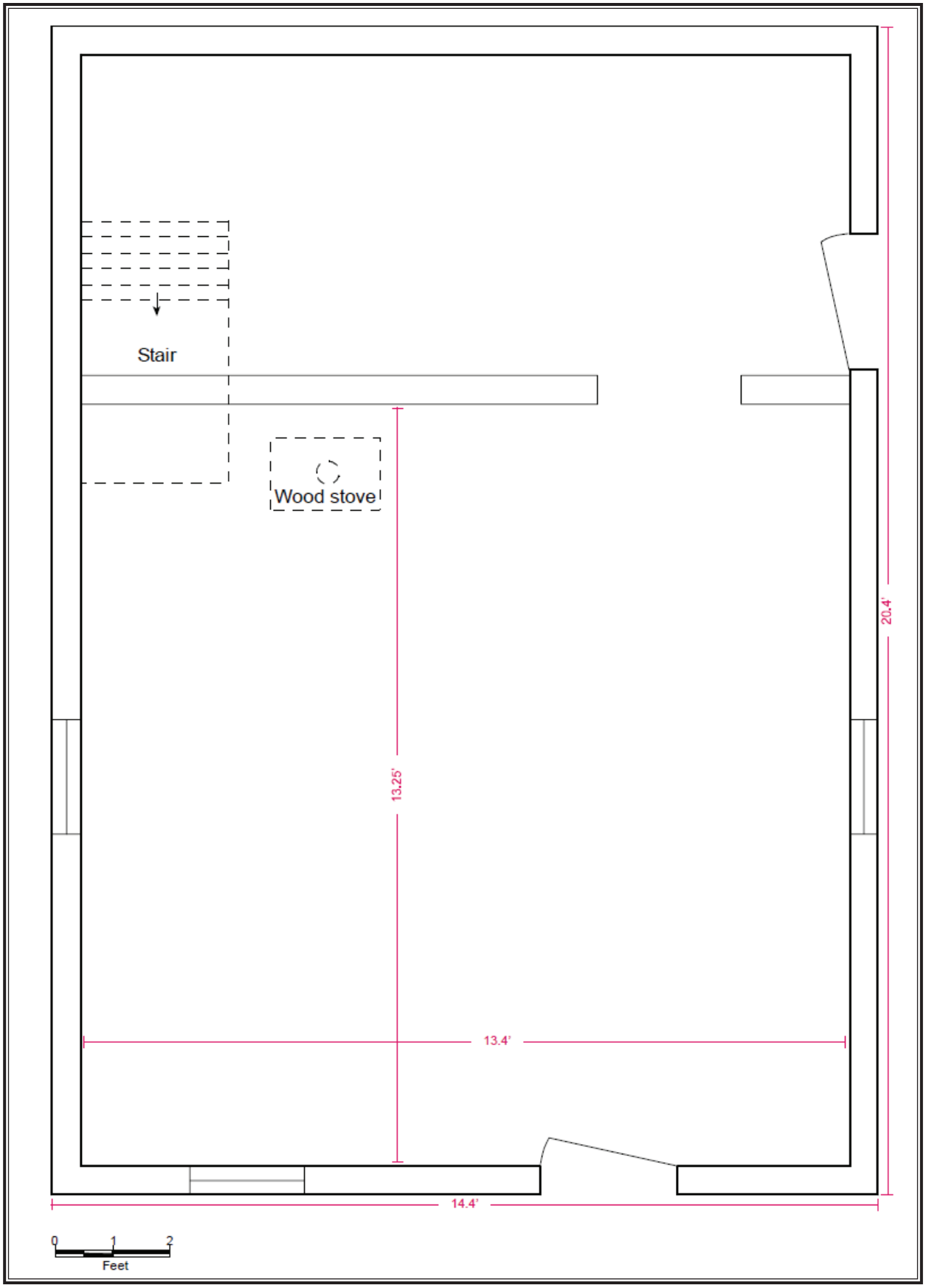


Figure 3.19. First floor plan of the Goulson frame house, ca. 1880.

Figure 3.20. This computer-generated rendering of the eastern interior wall of the Goulson frame house depicts the interior wood panelling and color scheme (Delineated by Michael Hurley).

Figure 3.21. Detail of the wainscotting and chair rail in front room, Goulson frame house, ca. 1880.

Figure 3.22. Although the window is boarded up, the red window trim is still visible.

Figure 3.23. Current conditions of the loft in the Goulson frame house, where only wall studs and floor joists remain.

CHAPTER 4: Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

Introduction

This chapter describes the field methods used to explore the area immediately adjacent to the Goulson frame house and presents the results of the investigation. The archaeological component of the project consisted of systematic shovel testing around the house as well as a limited pedestrian reconnaissance or surface collection. The goal of the archaeological survey was to determine whether the present location of the Goulson frame house was also its original location. Historical documentation suggests that the frame house may have been moved across the county line from Swift County (where the house presently stands) to Chippewa County, and later returned to its original location.

Survey and Testing Methods

The field survey utilized both pedestrian reconnaissance/surface collection and systematic shovel testing. A site grid measuring 45 ft. north/south and 40 ft. east/west was established around the frame house; grid north was approximately 24 degrees west of magnetic north. The site grid was established in relation to the house; shovel tests were conducted along transects spaced at intervals of 10 ft. (3.33 m); this spacing was closed to 5 ft. in some areas. Shovel tests measured approximately 8-12 in. (20-30 cm) in diameter and were excavated to subsoil. All soils recovered in shovel tests were screened through 1/4–inch mesh to ensure near-complete recovery of artifacts. Soils were described using Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture textural terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1988).

The site was mapped on a topographical quadrangle, a sketch map was made, and a temporary field site number was designated. Digital photos were taken in conjunction with the documentation of the frame house. All artifacts were bagged according to provenience. Soil profiles were drawn for all positive shovel tests. A Minnesota Archaeological Site Form was completed for the site, and the site assigned the designation 21SW0063.

A copy of this report and all field notes, artifacts, and photographs pertaining to this study will be temporarily curated at the University of Maryland, College Park, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation. Permanent curation of project records and artifacts will be at the Chippewa County Historical Society, Montevideo, Minnesota.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed at the facilities of the University of Maryland, College Park, School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation after completion of the fieldwork. Following analysis, an inventory was assembled using a standard descriptive typology for historic and prehistoric artifacts. All artifacts were prepared for temporary storage according to applicable Federal and State curation standards.

The project used a hierarchical, codified system for artifact description across multiple dimensions. The codified descriptive information was entered into a project database using Microsoft Access software; from the resultant files, summary reports were generated for pattern analysis. For this assessment, the analysis focused on the periods, extent, distribution, and function of the archaeological components.

The hierarchical historic artifact coding scheme includes both functional and temporal dimensions. At the most general level, material is classified according to Group, which included the Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, Other Activities, Smoking, Industrial/Commercial, and Unassigned categories. Subsumed within the Groups are artifact Classes including, for example, Ceramic Cooking/Storage, Ceramic Tableware, Glass Tableware, Window Glass, Nails, Firearm, Apparel, and Writing categories. The next level consists of Objects that describe specific artifact forms such as Flatware, Jug, Jar, Bowl, Nail, Doorknob, Musket Ball, Button, and Auto Part. Temporally significant attributes are described as Datable Attributes, such as Creamware, Edged; Pearlware, Mocha; Whiteware, Flow Blue; Wrought [nail]; and Cut [nail]. An additional descriptive level is provided under the Descriptor category, which includes such information as coin date, pipestem bore diameter, glass color, and vessel part. Each artifact category is further recorded by count, and in the case of brick and shell, also by weight.

Archaeological Survey Results

Systematic shovel testing was conducted around the frame house in order to identify potential artifact concentrations and determine stratigraphic integrity with the ultimate purpose of determining if the house was on its original site. A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated around the house on a 10 ft. interval grid (Figure 4.1). A datum was established at grid point N100, E100 near the southwest corner of the house. The interval between the southern-most row of shovel tests (N100) and the next tests to the north was closed to 5 ft. All 18 shovel tests were positive, and artifact densities were low (n=4) to moderate (n=42). The shovel test survey was limited in scope by both physical and temporal factors. The excavations were limited on the east by the presence of another wood frame building and on the south by a large metal granary. The shovel test located at N145, E100 was not excavated due to the presence of a large tree. As all of the shovel tests were positive, the boundaries of the site were not completely defined in this investigation; based on the initial survey, the site boundaries cover an area measuring at least 45 ft. north/south by 30 ft. east/west. The site is located on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gracelock NW topographic quadrangle (1958, photorevised 1977)(UTM coordinates: E286954, N5003404) at an elevation of 1,021 ft. above mean sea level (amsl). The site is drained by the Chippewa River, located approximately 340 ft. to the north/northwest (see Figure 2.4).

Soils at the site are Tara series soils, which make up 85-95% of the soil in the area, are found in "swales and flats on till plains" (MOSSM 44). These soils, which originate from lacustrine deposits over glacial till, have a silty loam surface layer (MOSSM 44). The typical soil profile for the site area (Shovel Test 2, N135, E110) consisted of 0.6 ft. of black (10YR2/1) silty loam with moderate coal flecks and bits (Stratum I), over a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam (Stratum II); extending to approximately 1.6 ft. below the surface. The base of Stratum II was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loam.

The shovel test survey and surface collection recovered 354 artifacts, and the concentrations found in the units ranged from 4 to 42 artifacts. The shovel testing recovered artifacts representing many functional groups, including diagnostic artifacts that serve to date the deposits. The artifact catalog is located in Appendix E.

Surface Collection

A general surface collection was conducted around the Goulson frame house prior to the shovel test survey. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered, and the assemblage included materials from four functional groups: the architectural group included wire nails (n=3) (3d, 8d, 10d), window screen mesh (n=1), a porcelain electrical insulator (n=1), and window glass (n=3), the activities group consisted of farm machinery (n=1), the food prepara-

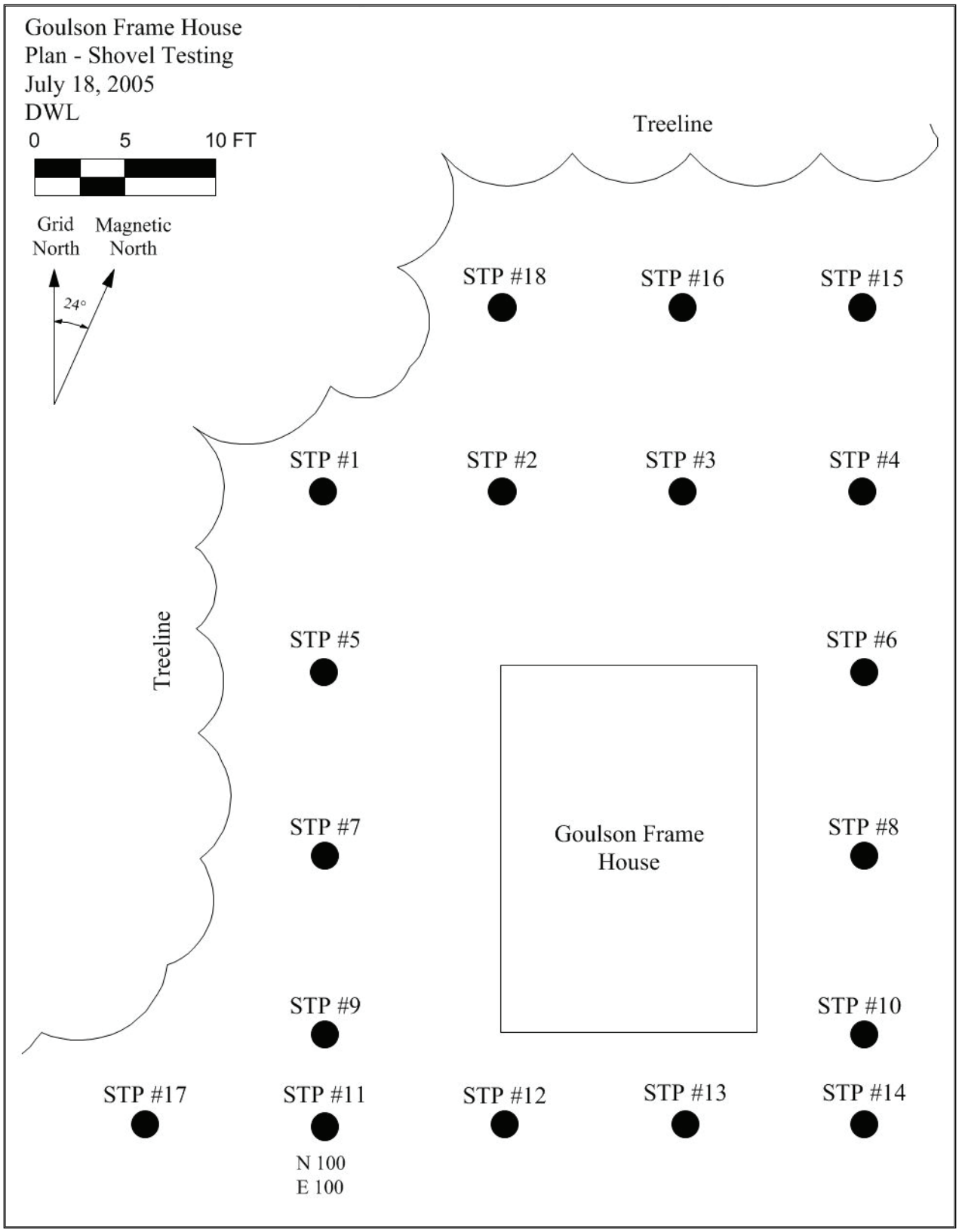


Figure 4.1. Shovel test survey map of the Goulson frame house site.

tion/consumption group included screw caps for canning jars (n=2), glass lid (n=1), glass lid liner (n=1), and whiteware (n=1), and the unassigned materials group comprised of unidentified glass (n=2). The glass lid liner suggests a TPQ date of 1920 due to its particular maker's mark that was used by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. between 1920 and 1964 (http://www.sha.org/bottle/closures.htm#Masons%20Patent, citing Toulouse 1971). The surface collection has a mixture of materials from the late 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the artifacts are likely from the modern-day farming activities onsite, and other artifacts may have been from inside the Goulson frame house, which was used for storage and emptied out immediately prior to this investigation.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Wire nail, 3d	1
Wire nail, 8d	1
Wire nail, 10d	2
Screen Mesh	1
Porcelain Electrical Insulator	1
Window glass	3
Farm Machinery	1
"Atlas" Screw cap for canning jar	2
Glass lid	1
Hazel-Atlas glass lid liner	1
Amber container glass	1
Whiteware	1
Unidentified glass	2
Surface Collection Total	**18**

Table 4.1. Artifacts Recovered from Surface Collection.

Shovel Test 1. Shovel Test 1 was located at grid coordinates N135 E100, near the northwest corner of the Goulson frame house. A total of 40 historic artifacts were recovered, including materials from three functional groups: the architecture group included a cut nail (2d) and screen mesh, the faunal group included a mammal bone, and the food preparation/consumption group included a metal can lid/bottom, and a metal can (n=36). The can dates from the mid-1800s to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail, 2d	1
Screen Mesh	1
Mammal Bone	1
Metal can lid/bottom	1
Metal can	36
Shovel Test 1 Total	**40**

Table 4.2. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 1.

Shovel Test 2. Shovel Test 2 was located at grid coordinates N135 E110, north of the Goulson house. The shovel test contained 8 artifacts, including materials from three functional groups: the architecture group includes a wire nail (10d), window glass (n=2), cylindrical window glass (n=1), the food preparation/consumption group included fragments of a glass bowl (n=2), and the unassigned materials category included sheet metal (n=2). The wire nail generally dates from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Wire nail, 10d	1
Window glass	2
Window glass, cylindrical	1
Glass bowl	2
Sheet metal	2
Shovel Test 2 Total	**8**

Table 4.3. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 2.

Shovel Test 3. Shovel Test 3 was located at grid coordinates N135 E120, north of the house. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test 3, including materials from five functional groups: the activities group included a bolt (n=1) and a nut (n=1) possibly from farm machinery, the architecture group included cut nails (n=3) (<2d and 3 d), a wire nail (n=1, 2d) and window glass

(n=4), a manganese glass bowl (n=1) represented the food preparation/consumption group, the smoking group included a white clay tobacco pipe bowl (n=1), and the unassigned group consisted of melted glass (n=1). The wire nail dates this assemblage from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Bolt	1
Nut	1
Cut nail shank	1
Cut nail, <2d	1
Cut nail, 3d	1
Wire nail, 2d	1
Window glass	4
Manganese glass bowl	1
White clay tobacco pipe bowl	1
Melted glass	1
Shovel Test 3 Total	**13**

Table 4.4. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 3.

Shovel Test 4. Shovel Test 4 was located at grid coordinates N135 E130, northeast of the house. Shovel Test 4 contained 8 historic artifacts, including materials from five functional groups: the architecture group included a cut nail (n=1), a wire nail (n=1, 3d), and window glass (n=2), shell (n=1) from the faunal group, Whiteware (n=1) from the food preparation/consumption group, white clay tobacco pipe stem (n=1) from the smoking group, and scrap metal (n=1) from the unassigned materials group. The wire nail dates the shovel test from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail	1
Wire nail, 3d	1
Window glass	2
Shell	1
Ceramic, Whiteware	1
White clay Tobacco Pipe stem	1
Scrap metal, ferrous	1
Shovel Test 4 Total	**8**

Table 4.5. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 4.

Shovel Test 5. Shovel Test 5 was located at grid coordinates N125 E100, located northwest of the house. A total of 42 artifacts were recovered, including materials from four functional groups: cut nails (n=1, 4d) and window glass (n=4) from the architectural group, a ferrous buckle (n=1) and one-part stamped metal button (n=1) from the clothing group, dark brown bottle glass (n=2), milk glass lid liner (n=20), canning jar lid (n=1) and screw ring (n=1), Ironstone/white granite (n=1), Whiteware (n=1), Yellowware (n=1), unidentified glass (n=3) from the food preparation/consumption group, coal (n=2) and sheet metal (n=2) from the unassigned group. The TPQ (terminus post quem) date is based on the screw ring, which dates to 1810, though significant developments were made in screw-cap technology in 1858

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail, 4d	1
Window glass	4
Buckle, ferrous	1
Button, one-part, ferrous, stamped "Phoenix St. Paul"	1
Bottle glass, dark brown	2
Lid liner, milk glass	20
Canning jar lid	1
Canning jar screw ring	1
Ceramic, Ironstone	2
Ceramic, Whiteware	1
Ceramic, Yellowware	1
Unidentified colorless glass, cross-hatch pattern	1
Unidentified colorless glass	1
Unidentified dark brown glass	1
Coal	2
Sheet metal, ferrous	2
Shovel Test 5 Total	**42**

Table 4.6. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 5.

with Mason's "vanishing thread" on the screw cap. (http://www.sha.org/bottle/food.htm#Canning/Fruit%20Jars, citing Toulouse 1969).

Shovel Test 6. Shovel Test 6 was located at grid coordinates N125 E130, northeast of the house. It contained 42 artifacts, including materials from four functional groups: the architectural group included cut nails (n=11, 2d, 3d, 7d, 8d), wire nails (n=15, 2d, 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d, >16d), window glass (n=2), the clothing group included a metal buckle (n=1), the food preparation/consumption group included Ironstone/white granite (n=1), Porcellaneous (n=1), and dipped/variegated Yellowware (n=1), the unassigned materials included melted glass (n=1), stone (n=1), scrap metal (n=1), sheet metal (n=3) and unidentified glass (n=4). The wire nails date the assemblage from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail, 2d	2
Cut nail, 3d	2
Cut nail, 7d	1
Cut nail, 8d	1
Cut nail, fragment	5
Wire nail, 2d	1
Wire nail, 3d	6
Wire nail, 8d	2
Wire nail, 10d	1
Wire nail, 12d	1
Wire nail, >16d	1
Wire nail, fragment	3
Window glass, air bubbles	2
Buckle	1
Ceramic, Ironstone	1
Ceramic, Porcellaneous	1
Ceramic, Dipped/variegated yellowware	1
Melted glass	1
Stone	1
Scrap metal, ferrous	1
Sheet metal, ferrous	3
Unidentified glass	4
Shovel Test 6 Total	**42**

Table 4.7. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 6.

Shovel Test 7. Shovel Test 7 was located at grid coordinates N115 E100, west of the Goulson house. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test 7, and the assemblage included materials from four functional groups: the activities group included a metal nut from farm equipment (n=1), the architecture group included window glass (n=1), the faunal group included mammal bone (n=1), and the unassigned group included scrap metal (n=1). There are no highly diagnostic artifacts from Shovel Test 7.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Farm equipment, nut	1
Window glass	1
Mammal bone	1
Scrap metal, ferrous	1
Shovel Test 7 Total	**4**

Table 4.8. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 7.

Shovel Test 8. Shovel Test 8 was located at grid coordinates N115 E130, east of the house. A total of 31 artifacts were recovered from the shovel test, including materials from three functional groups: the architectural group included cut nails (n=3), wire nails (n=6, 3d, 6d, 7d, 8d, >16d), window glass (n=7), and asphalt shingle (n=1), the food preparation/consumption group included colorless bottle glass (n=4), Ironstone/white granite (n=2), and unidentified aqua glass (n=1), the unassigned group included coal (n=2), pieces of metal that are likely part of a bottle closure, including one stamped with the words "TEAR DOWN" (n=3), rubber (n=1) and unidentified ferrous objects (n=1). Asphalt shingles have been manufactured in the United States from 1893 to the present.

Shovel Test 9. Shovel Test 9 was located at grid coordinates N105 E100, southwest of the Goulson house. A total of 4 artifacts were recovered, including materials from three functional groups: the ar-

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail fragment	2
Cut nail with wood attached	1
Wire nail, 3d	2
Wire nail, 6d	1
Wire nail, 7d	1
Wire nail, 8d	1
Wire nail, >16d	1
Window glass	7
Asphalt shingle	1
Colorless bottle glass	4
Ceramic, Ironstone	2
Unidentified glass, aqua	1
Coal	2
Unidentified metal, potentially a bottle fastener, 1 piece has "TEAR DOWN" stamped on it	3
Rubber	1
Unidentified ferrous object	1
Shovel Test 8 Total	**31**

Table 4.9. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 8.

chitecture group included window glass (n=1), the clothing group included a stamped metal fastener (n=1), the unassigned materials group included coal (n=1) and unidentified molded glass (n=1). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Shovel Test 10. Shovel Test 10 was located at grid coordinates N105 E130, southeast of the house. Shovel Test 10 contained 30 artifacts, including materials from two functional groups: the architectural group included chain link (n=4), cut nails

Artifact Description	Quantity
Window glass	1
Stamped metal fastener	1
Coal	1
Unidentified glass, molded decoration	1
Shovel Test 9 Total	**4**

Table 4.10. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 9.

(n=2), wire nails (n=6, 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d, 16d), and window glass (n=3), and the unassigned materials group included unidentified colorless (n=1) and light green glass (n=1), as well as cinders (n=6). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Chain link	4
Cut nail	2
Wire nail, 3d	1
Wire nail, 5d	2
Wire nail, 8d	1
Wire nail, 16d	1
Wire nail, 4d (roofing)	1
Window glass	3
Unidentified colorless glass	1
Unidentified light green glass	1
Cinder	6
Coal	7
Shovel Test 10 Total	**30**

Table 4.11. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 10.

Shovel Test 11. Shovel Test 11 was located at grid coordinates N100 E100, near the southwestern corner of the house. A total of 6 artifacts were recovered, including materials from 3 functional groups: window glass (n=3) from the architectural group, American blue and gray stoneware (n=1) from the food preparation/consumption group, and scrap metal (n=2) from the unassigned materials group. The stoneware dates from 1790 to 1940.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Window glass	3
Ceramic, American blue and gray stoneware	1
Scrap metal, ferrous	2
Shovel Test 11 Total	**6**

Table 4.12. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 11.

Shovel Test 12. Shovel Test 12 was located at grid coordinates N100 E110, southwest of the building. Shovel Test 12 contained 7 artifacts, including materials from four functional groups: the architectural group included cut nails (n=1), and window glass (n=2), the arms group included a gun flint spall (n=1), the food preparation/consumption group included Whiteware (n=1), and the unassigned materials group included scrap metal (n=1) and unidentified glass (n=1). Whiteware dates from 1820 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail	1
Window glass	2
Gun flint spall	1
Ceramic, Whiteware	1
Scrap metal, ferrous	1
Unidentified glass	1
Shovel Test 12 Total	**7**

Table 4.13. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 12.

Shovel Test 13. Shovel Test 13 was located at grid coordinates N100 E120, south of the house. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered, including materials from two functional groups: the architectural group included cut nails (n=4, 3d, 8d), wire nails (n=4, 2d, 3d), and window glass (n=1), and the unassigned materials group included coal (n=1). Wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail fragment	2
Cut nail, 3d	1
Cut nail, 8d	1
Wire nail, 2d	1
Wire nail, 3d	3
Window glass	1
Coal	1
Shovel Test 13 Total	**10**

Table 4.14. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 13.

Shovel Test 14. Shovel Test 14 was located at grid coordinates N100 E130, near the southeastern corner of the house. The shovel test had a total of 27 artifacts representing four functional groups. The activities group includes a washer (n=1), the architecture group consists of cut nails: 1 fragment, 1 shank, and 1 cut nail (8d), and wire nails (3d, 8d, 10d)(n=4), window glass (n=2), and asphalt shingle (n=1), the food preparation/consumption group is represented by unidentified ceramic (n=1), ironstone (n=1), molded table glass (n=1), and the unassigned materials group consists of unidentified glass (n=1), coal (n=7), and an unidentified ferrous fragment (n=1). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Farm equipment, washer	1
Cut nail fragment	1
Cut nail shank	3
Cut nail, 8d	2
Wire nail, 3d	1
Wire nail, 8d	2
Wire nail, 10d	1
Window glass	2
Asphalt shingle	1
Unidentified ceramic	1
Ceramic, Ironstone	1
Table glass, molded	1
Unidentified glass	1
Coal	7
Unidentified ferrous fragment	2
Shovel Test 14 Total	**27**

Table 4.15. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 14.

Shovel Test 15. Shovel Test 15 was located at grid coordinates N145 E130, northeast of the house. The shovel test yielded 19 artifacts representing four functional groups. The architecture group included cut nails (n=1, 3d), wire nails (n=1, 4d), and window glass (n=1), the faunal group was represented by unidentified bone (n=2), the food preparation/consumption group included a ferrous knife handle (n=1), Ironstone (n=5), and

Whiteware (n=6), and the unassigned materials group contained coal (n=2). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail, 3d	1
Wire nail, 4d	1
Window glass	1
Unidentified bone	2
Knife handle, ferrous	1
Ceramic, Ironstone	5
Ceramic, Whiteware	6
Coal	2
Shovel Test 15 Total	**19**

Table 4.16. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 15.

Shovel Test 16. Shovel Test 16 was located at grid coordinates N145 E120, north of the house. A total of 4 historic artifacts were recovered, including materials from 4 functional groups: the activities group contained a blade for farm equipment (n=1), the architecture group included a cut nail (n=1, 10d), the faunal group was represented by unidentified bone (n=1), and a piece of Ironstone (n=1). The Ironstone sherd is stamped with a maker's mark resembling the stamp for the Steubenville Pottery Company in Steubenville, Ohio. The company was founded in 1879, and the stamp was in use from 1890 until the company closed in 1959.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Farm equipment, blade	1
Cut nail, 10d	1
Unidentified bone	1
Ceramic, Ironstone, stamped with maker's mark	1
Shovel Test 16 Total	**4**

Table 4.17. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 16.

Shovel Test 17. Shovel Test 17 was located at grid coordinates N100 E90, southeast of the house. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered, including materials from 3 functional groups. The architecture group was represented by wire nails (n=2, 10d), the food preparation/consumption group consisted of unidentified brown container glass (n=1), and the unassigned materials group included ferrous scrap metal (n=5), unidentified brown patterned glass (n=1), and unidentified colorless ribbed glass (n=1). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Artifact Description	Quantity
Wire nail, 10d	1
Wire nail, 10d (finish nail)	1
Unidentified brown container glass	1
Scrap Metal, ferrous	5
Unidentified brown patterned glass	1
Unidentified colorless ribbed glass	1
Shovel Test 17 Total	**10**

Table 4.18. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 17.

Shovel Test 18. Shovel Test 18 was located at grid coordinates N145 E110, northwest of the house. A total of 14 historic artifacts were recovered from the shovel test, including materials from 3 functional groups: the architecture group consisted of cut nail fragments (n=3), cut nails (n=1, 12d), and wire nails (n=8d), the food preparation/consumption group was comprised of amber bottle glass (n=1), Ironstone (n=1), Dipped/Varigated Yellowware (n=4), and table glass (n=1), and the unas-

Artifact Description	Quantity
Cut nail fragment	3
Cut nail, 12d	1
Wire nail, 8d	1
Amber bottle glass	1
Ceramic, Ironstone	1
Ceramic, Dipped/Variegated Yellowware	4
Table glass	1
Unidentified colorless glass	1
Strap metal, ferrous	1
Shovel Test 18 Total	**14**

Table 4.19. Artifacts recovered from Shovel Test 18.

signed materials group included unidentified colorless glass (n=1), and ferrous strap metal (n=1). The wire nails date from 1890 to the present.

Material Culture Assemblage

The excavations around the frame house yielded 354 artifacts related to the Goulson occupation. These artifacts fall into eight major functional categories including architectural, food preparation/consumption, activities/agricultural, arms and military, clothing, faunal, smoking, and unassigned materials. The archaeological data recovered supports the historical and architectural evidence that the house was constructed circa 1880, and that the Goulsons inhabited the house into the late 19th century.

The architectural group contains materials related to buildings and possibly furnishings. Architectural materials comprised the largest functional group, with 147 artifacts, or 42% of the total assemblage. Architectural artifacts were recovered in every shovel test. The 81 nails recovered include a mix of both cut (n=55) and wire (n=46) nails (Figure 4.2). Both types were widely distributed across the site. Cut nails generally date from ca. 1790 to ca. 1880, and wire nails generally date from ca. 1880/1890 to the present. Interestingly, the wood sample taken from the frame house (Context 20), where the roof planks attached to the joists, had only cut nails. It seems that the house itself was constructed in the 1880s using cut nails, just before the technology shifted to wire nails. The wire nails recovered during the testing were clearly used for late 19th and early-20th century additions and alterations to the building. The cut and wire nails were a variety of sizes, indicating their use in both general construction (6d-16d) and finishing (<2d-5d). Two wire nails were >16d, and were likely used for framing or fence construction.

The excavations also recovered 39 shards of window glass. The Moir window glass formula determines the mean date for window glass: (Average

Figure 4.2. A variety of cut and wire nails were recovered from the site.

thickness x 84.22) + 1712.7 = mean date (Moir 1987). This formula was used to determine the mean date of the 36 pieces of window glass recovered in the shovel test survey (excluding the 3 sherds recovered in the surface collection). The mean date of the window glass, 1884, is quite close to the mean date of occupation of 1886 (assuming a 1880 construction date and 1892 abandonment).

In addition to the nails and glass, two asphalt shingles, two pieces of screen mesh, 4 pieces of chain link, and a porcelain electrical insulator were recovered. Window screens were first produced in 1861, and therefore these pieces of screen could date to the period of the Goulson's habitation, but may also reflect its later use as a granary (Figure 4.3). Asphalt shingles were first produced in the 1890s, but became more prevalent in the early 20th century. While the front roof of the Goulson house has wooden shingles, the rear roof section has asphalt shingles, as does the shed roof hyphen connecting the Goulson frame house to the adjacent frame granary. Porcelain electrical insulators entered into common usage in 1915. The porcelain insulator was recovered in the surface collection, and does not date to the period that the Goulson frame house was in use as a home; the Goulson house has never been wired for electricity. Likely this electrical insulator is simply 20th-century debris from the working farm.

The food preparation/consumption group consists of 119 artifacts, or 34% of the total assemblage and it includes artifacts related to food preparation, consumption, storage, and preservation. This group consisted of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts. The ceramics (n=32) all date to the 19th and 20th centuries with the majority dating to the late 19th century. The ceramic assemblage included undecorated ironstone/white granite (1813-1900) (n=13), undecorated whiteware (1820-present) (n=10), dipped/varigated yellowware (1830-1930) (n=5), undecorated yellowware (1830-1940) (n=1), American blue and gray stoneware (1790-1840) (n=1), porcellaneous (n=1) and one sherd that was missing its glaze and was unidentifiable Figure 4.4). One of the sherds of ironstone was stamped with a maker's mark, only a portion of which was visible. The maker's mark was the British Royal arms, and this sherd depicted a portion of a unicorn underneath half of the phrase "Ironstone China." This was a rather common

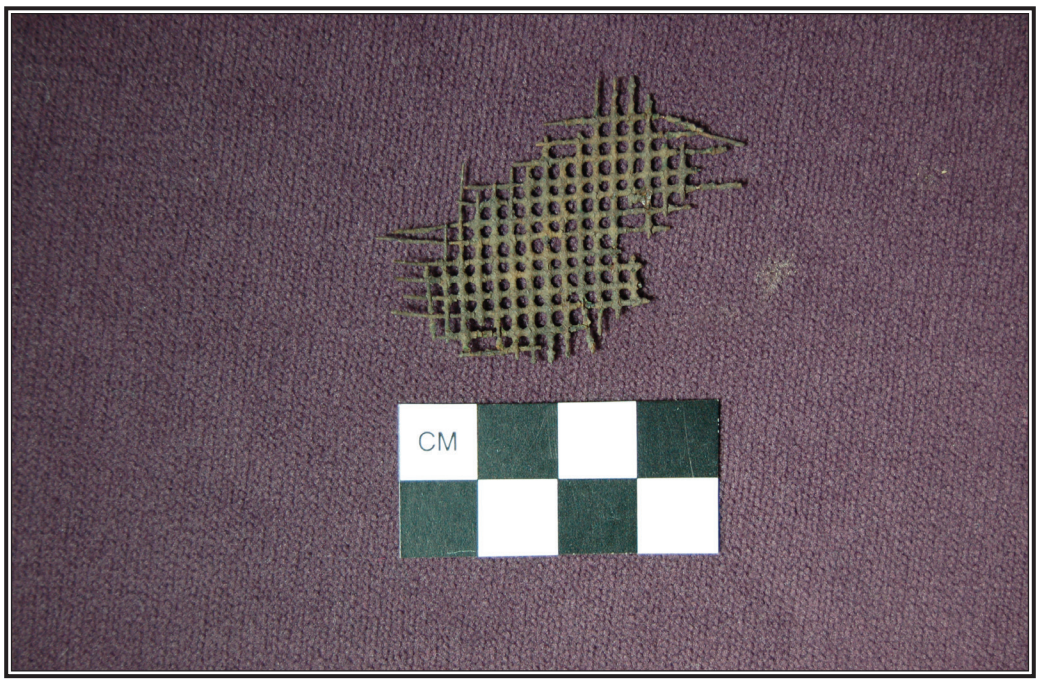


Figure 4.3. Window screen mesh recovered at the site.

maker's mark in the United States during the last quarter of the 19th century, and several potteries used slightly different versions of this stamp. The stamp of the Steubenville Pottery Company, in Steubenville, Ohio, most resembles the stamp on this sherd. The company was founded in 1879 and used this stamp on ironstone and semi-vitreous porcelain called "Canton China" between 1890 and the 1950's, when the pottery closed (Barber 1893:130). The weighted average date of the 29 datable ceramics, excluding the stamped ironstone sherd, is 1882. This date is consistent with the initial period of occupancy of the frame house, and with the mean date from the window glass.

The ceramics represent several different uses, including preparation/storage, teaware, tableware, and unidentified function. The sherd of American blue and gray stoneware was the only ceramic identified as a preparation/storage vessel, and the stamped ironstone was the only identified teaware. The tableware ceramics consisted of undecorated whiteware (n=8), undecorated white granite/ironstone (n=9), and dipped variegated yellowware (n=5). The ceramics with an unidentified function included undecorated whiteware (n=2), undecorated white granite/ironstone (n=3), undecorated yellowware (n=1), porcellaneous ceramic (n=1), and an unidentified ceramic that was missing its glaze (n=1).

The excavations also recovered glass artifacts used for storage (n=31), tableware (n=5) and unidentified function (n=9). The glass storage jars include container glass (n=24), and bottles (n=7). One of the artifacts is a complete milk glass lid liner for a Mason jar screw lid or closure. The lid liner is stamped "Genuine Boyds Cap for Mason Jar 25" and includes a maker's mark for the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company (Figure 4.5). Boyd first patented

Figure 4.4. Ceramics recovered from the frame house excavations (from top left: undecorated ironstone, dipped/variegated yellowware, ironstone stamped with the maker's mark of the British Royal arms, and American blue and grey stoneware).

this glass liner in 1869 (Society for Historical Archaeology website) but the maker's mark indicates a TPQ of circa 1920 for the lid liner; the particular maker's mark (H over A) was in use between circa 1920 and 1964 (Society for Historical Archaeology website). This is from the surface collection assemblage, and does not date to the period of Goulson habitation at the frame house. There are also 20 sherds from a milk glass lid liner in the assemblage, none of which have any identifying stamps or markings. Also recovered was a colorless glass lid, and sherds of both amber and brown container glass. The bottle glass is minimal, but represents at least 3 individual bottles of amber, dark brown, and colorless glass. There are also 9 pieces of unidentified vessel glass that are brown, dark brown, light aqua, light green, and colorless. These could be representative of beverage or medicinal bottles. The assemblage also includes 5 sherds of glass tableware consisting of two glass bowls and three unidentified vessel forms. One of the bowls is made of solarized/manganese glass. Manganese dioxide was most commonly used in glass production between 1880 and World War I (Society for Historical Archaeology website), in keeping with the Goulsons occupation of the house.

The excavations also recovered 42 metal artifacts in the food preparation/consumption group, the vast majority of which were related to food preservation. The 37 pieces of metal cans, a metal jar screw ring, a metal lid, and a screw cap for canning jars (n=2) all were used for food preservation. The ferrous metal knife handle (n=1) was the single metal object used for food consumption (Figure 4.6). This object is the center of a wooden or bone knife handle that had two tangs to attach the wood. This knife appears to be a standard type for the period, similar to the ones shown in the Montgomery Ward & Co. Catalogue of 1894-1895 (Schroeder 1970:433) and the Simmons Hardward Company Catalogue of 1881 (Barlow 1992:158) (Figure 4.7). The knife fragment, recovered from Shovel Test 15, in the northeastern corner of the excavation area, is quite similar to the knife handle

Figure 4.5. Milk glass lid liner and screw lid, stamped with "Genuine Boyds Cap for Mason Jar 25."

found during the excavation of the Christopherson-Goulson dugout house (Linebaugh 2003:80) (Figure 4.8).

The glass storage jars and their respective closures represent the Goulson's food storage and preservation activities. Tin cans became a common container for food during the Civil War, and glass jar canning became common after 1858 with the invention of the screw-cap Mason jar. Although the Hazel Atlas glass lid liner dates to post-1920, the other container artifacts likely date to the period of the Goulson's tenure.

The activities-agriculture group includes 6 artifacts, all 4 related to farm machinery. The assemblage consists of a bolt, nut, nut fragment, part of a blade, washer, and an unidentified piece of farm machinery. These objects are not easily datable, and are likely associated with the farming activities that still occur on the property in the direct vicinity of the Goulson frame house.

The arms and military group consists of a single spall gunflint. The spall gunflint is made from a flake chipped off a larger core of flint (Figure 4.9). This gunflint was recovered from Shovel Test 12, along the front of the house. The gunflint was used exclusively for the flintlock gun, common until the mid-1800s in the United States.

The clothing group contains 4 artifacts including 2 small ferrous buckles (likely shoe buckles), a small stamped fastener that appears to be a rivet, and a metal button with a ferrous core. The words "Phoenix St. Paul" are stamped around the disk fitting of the metal button.

The faunal group includes animal bones that represent the remains of meals or of livestock kept by the Goulson family. A total of 6 faunal remains were recovered during excavations. The assemblage includes 3 unidentified bones including a tooth that likely is bovine, a jaw that is likely from a rodent, and a fragment of a clam shell.

Figure 4.6. Iron knife handle recovered from the frame house excavation.

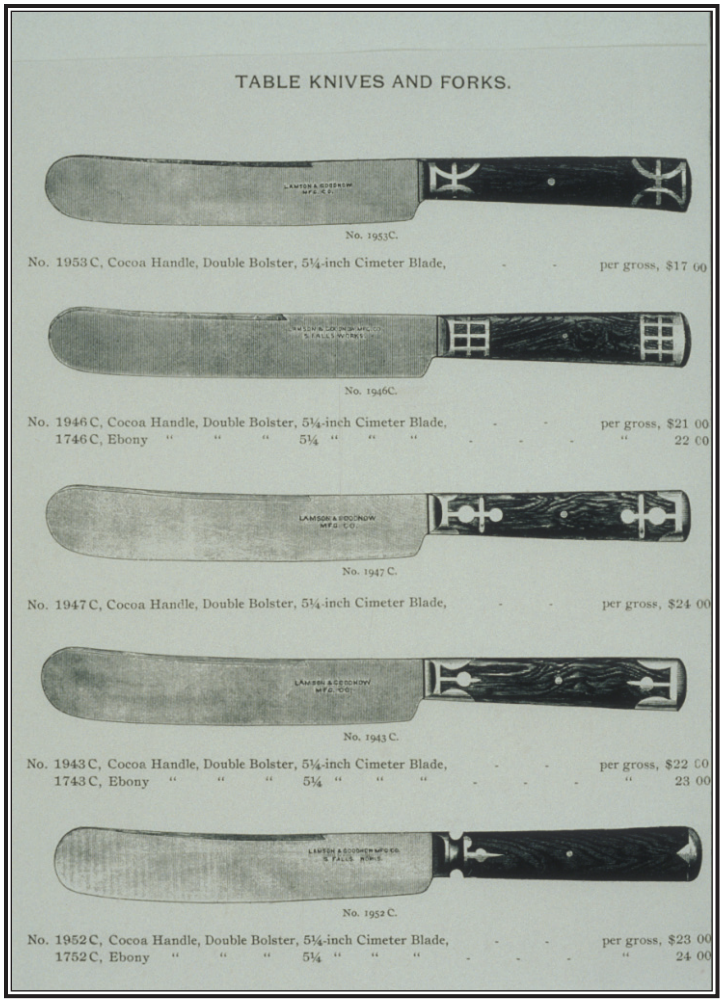


Figure 4.7. Table knives from the Simmons Hardware Company Catalogue (1881).

Figure 4.8. Iron knife handle (left) and copper alloy grommet (right) recovered from the Goulson dugout excavation.

Figure 4.9. Flint spall recovered at the frame house site.

The smoking group consists of 2 artifacts: a sherd of white clay tobacco pipe bowl, and a white clay tobacco pipe stem (bore diameter = 5/64"). The stem does not appear to be the original mouthpiece, but does have mirroring depressions on two sides, suggesting teeth marks. This type of clay tobacco pipe was used throughout the 19th century.

The unassigned materials group is comprised of 66 artifacts, 19% of the total assemblage. There are 22 pieces of coal, 6 pieces of coal cinder, 2 pieces of melted glass, one stone, 9 pieces of unidentified glass, one piece of strap metal, 10 pieces of scrap metal, and 5 pieces of iron. There is also one unidentified ferrous fragment, one ferrous fragment that is likely a tack, a piece of rubber, and 3 pieces of aluminum that appear to be the components of a bottle seal, one of the pieces has the words "TEAR DOWN" pressed into it. The coal and coal cinder are remnants from the Goulson's coal-fired stove used to heat their home. The coal was recovered from across the site, and Stratum 1 of the soil in the rear of the house had coal flecks throughout. Likely, the used coal was shoveled behind the rear of the house.

Material Culture Analysis

The artifacts recovered in the shovel test survey around the Goulson frame house indicate that the present site of the frame house was also the original site of the house. The majority of the material culture dates to the late 19th century, and the mean dates of the diagnostic window glass (1884) and ceramics (1882) correspond closely to the likely occupation dates of the structure (1880-1892; mean date = 1886). The almost even mix of cut (circa 1790-1880) and wire (circa 1890-present) nails is indicative of the circa 1880 construction date of the frame house, and subsequent, post-1890 alterations that include the addition of the shed hyphen and granary. As noted above, the latter was constructed by Hans Goulson, as evidenced by his name carved into the wall.

The artifacts recovered in the shovel testing provide a glimpse into the material life of a rural 19th-century family. This survey also provides an interesting comparison to the excavations conducted at the earlier Christopherson-Goulson dugout house, which produced very little material culture. The majority of the 216 artifacts recovered

from the dugout were found within the dugout footprint, and 60% of the assemblage from the dugout consisted of faunal materials, 27% of the assemblage was floral materials, almost all charcoal/burned wood, 9% of the assemblage was architectural artifacts, and the final 4% of the assemblage consisted of food preparation/consumption, activities-agricultural, clothing, and unassigned materials (Linebaugh 2003:78).

The material culture assemblage at the frame house site was quite different from the dugout site. For example, faunal materials (n=6) represented just 1.5% of the total frame house assemblage and no floral artifacts were recovered. Thus, the two artifact groups that comprised almost 90% of the Goulson dugout site make up only 1.5% of the assemblage of the Goulson frame house. This difference could be indicative of the shift in lifeways when the Goulsons moved from the dugout house to the frame house or possibly of changing disposal patterns.

The shovel test excavation did not uncover any evidence of features such as trash pits, privies, or outbuildings. The few artifact concentrations generally consisted of many pieces of a single type of artifact that was likely a whole artifact broken into numerous pieces. This inflated the artifact count from Shovel Tests 1 and 5. Overall, the artifact distribution ranged from low (n=4) to moderate (n=42), indicating that the Goulsons did not utilize the area immediately surrounding their house for extensive trash disposal. Given the proximity of the house to the river bank slope north of the house, it can be speculated that the Goulsons used the hillside as a dump for their household trash. Further archaeological investigations beyond the immediate footprint of the house may identify archaeological features and evidence of outbuildings that were part of the Goulson's original farmstead.

The artifacts recovered in the shovel test survey offer some insight into the availability of consumer goods. The Goulsons had teaware manufactured in Ohio, a metal button from St. Paul, window glass, nails, canned food, glass canning jars, glass bowls, all of which had to be procured from elsewhere. Perhaps these artifacts represent items purchased from Benson or Montevideo, the nearest towns, or supplies from a mail order catalog.

The temporal range of the diagnostic artifacts covers the period from the third quarter of the 19th to the 20th century. However, the artifacts fall into two distinctive periods: the artifacts dating to the Goulson's occupation of the frame house, and the artifacts dating to the subsequent reuse of the structure as a granary in the 20th century. Descendants of Anna and Hans Goulson still live on the working farm, and the artifacts from past and present mingle in this assemblage. In many ways, the Goulson farmstead is representative of so many of the thousands of farmsteads present on the American landscape – including the maintenance and re-use of early buildings such as the Goulson house.

CHAPTER 5: Condition Assessment, Preservation Options, Project Summary and Conclusions

This chapter presents the results of the condition assessment conducted as part of the full documentation of the structure. Following the condition assessment is a brief overview of the temporary stabilization and weatherization interventions. A discussion of preservation options follows the report on temporary stabilization, and the chapter ends with a summary and conclusion of the entire project.

Condition Assessment

Exterior

In general, the exterior condition of the Goulson frame house was poor to good in terms of both structural and material integrity. The south face of the roof was in poor condition, leaving the structure open to the weather. This section of the roof was covered in horizontal decking (1 x 8-10") and wooden shingles; a large hole in the western section of the roof exposed the framing and interior to excessive moisture (Figure 5.1). Nearly all of the wood shingles, decking and rafters in this section of the roof are missing or completely unsound; wooden shingles on the remainder of the south face are in poor condition. The north face of the roof, covered in asphalt shingles, is in good to poor condition; several small holes pierce this section of roof. The weatherboard cladding is loose and missing in places, and generally warped and lacking paint (Figure 5.2). All of the structure's

Figure 5.1. A hole in the western section of roof exposed the framing and interior to extensive water damage.

Figure 5.2. Loose and warping weatherboards on the principal (south) facade of the Goulson frame house.

doors and windows were missing, likely removed at the time the structure was converted for use as a granary. Openings were tightly boarded up from the interior and exterior using 1-inch thick planks (Figure 5.3).

South Façade

Several sections of weatherboard are loose or missing on the south facade, including a large section at the lower west corner of the structure (Figure 5.4). This area has suffered severe water damage, likely related to the failure of the roof covering above this corner. Rotten pieces of corner trim had previously been replaced at this corner, and subsequently those replacement pieces have themselves begun to decay. The window frame's trim is cracked in the lower right hand corner, and the doorway has some broken trim, as well as severe decay along the base of the doorjamb. Several pieces of the trim on this façade have evidence of red and mustard yellow paint.

East Façade

The two window frames on the east facade have minor trim damage; the trim under the eaves and on the lower left corner of the east facade also exhibit minor damage. A large section of weatherboards are missing along the bottom of the façade, exposing 1" x 8-12" horizontal sheathing (Figure 5.5).

North Façade

The north façade of the Goulson house exhibits the most severe structural damage, resulting from extensive modifications during Period II. Most of the lower half of the wall has been removed to allow for the storage of farm equipment. Many of the weatherboards on this side of the house are loose or missing, as are pieces of the trim on the west corner and around the window (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.3. Openings in the building were boarded up from the inside and outside, including this window in the main room.

Figure 5.4. Loose and rotten weatherboards at the southwest corner of the Goulson frame house (note boarded window opening to right).

Figure 5.5. A large section of weatherboards is missing from the east facade, exposing the sheathing beneath.

Figure 5.6. The north facade has extensive structural damage from when it was converted for equipment storage, and many of the weatherboards are loose or missing.

West Façade

The west façade of the house appears to have suffered the most from natural causes. Its two window bays were boarded up with a makeshift shutters fashioned out of 1-inch planks and covered on the exterior with weatherboarding similar to the rest of the facade (Figure 5.7). As with the other facades, there are pieces of missing weatherboard and trim, particularly in the southwest corner. As noted above, this area has experienced major decay, along with the roof above, primarily due to moisture problems. The front (south) wall has begun to completely pull away from the west wall at the corner as a result of rotted and warped wood (Figure 5.8).

Interior

Main Room

The interior of the main room of the Goulson house was in generally poor structural condition, having been used as a storage room for grain and later filled with debris. A number of the wooden structural elements, especially floor joists and flooring, are severely deteriorated or completely missing. After all of the machinery was removed and the dirt and debris was shoveled out, large sections of the original tongue and groove floor were uncovered. In general, the subfloor and the floor are structurally unsound and the wood deteriorated beyond repair. Previous damage to the floor had been patched with pieces of corrugated metal and old license plates. The ceiling in the main room had been removed, probably when the structure was converted to a granary, leaving only the exposed second floor joists (Figure 5.9). Several of the joists in the southwestern section had deteriorated and detached from the front wall, hanging unsafely overhead; again, this damage resulted from the failure of the roof system.

South Wall

The south interior wall of the main room has much of its trim work and original finish intact.

Figure 5.7. Shutters made of weatherboards cover the window openings on the west facade.

Figure 5.8. Due to water damage, the front (south) wall is pulling away from the west wall.

The crown molding sits just below the height of the now-missing tongue and groove ceiling (Figure 5.10). All of the horizontal wood panels above the chair rail level are in place and much of the original blue paint is still visible. While the 2" chair rail on this wall is missing, all of the vertical, painted bead board wainscoting is intact; while intact, the wainscoting in the southwest corner exhibits water damage and rot. All of the trim remains around both the door and window frames, except for a small 1" piece at the top of the door.

East Wall

The east wall of the main interior room is missing its original crown molding, but a ghost mark confirms its former location. All of the horizontal paneling is intact, still displaying the original blue paint. The chair rail remains in place on this wall and rests above the vertically-striped wainscoting. The wainscoting is intact except for the bead on the southeast corner piece, which has been cut off (see Figure 5.3).

North Wall

There is no crown molding on this wall. Two 1"x10" horizontal boards were added near the northwest corner of the wall, extending from the west edge of the doorway to the east edge of the opening that once contained the stair to the second floor. The stair opening in the north wall was

Figure 5.9. Exposed joists are all that are left of the first floor ceiling after the frame house was converted to a granary.

Figure 5.10. The red crown molding sits just below the former tongue-in-groove ceiling.

closed up with an additional 1"x10" board and several pieces of tongue & groove flooring (painted bright green) (Figure 5.11). None of the trim around the doorway remains. However, the framing studs are in place, and these bear evidence of the original trim pieces. On the remaining spaces of wall above the chair rail, horizontal paneling is intact and has the same blue paint finish as the rest of the main room. Half of the original chair rail is still in place, and more than half (37) of the vertical wainscoting panels remain on the lower part of the wall, all still displaying the red or green paint of the original scheme. The remaining panels are missing.

West Wall

The west wall of the main room is in relatively good condition, considering the damage to the roof immediately above this wall. There was evidence on this wall that the ceiling was covered in beaded tongue and groove paneling, painted blue. It had been cut and removed from the ceiling but there were significant remnants remaining towards the south end of the west wall. The crown molding is missing but all of the horizontal panels are intact. A diagonal cut in the horizontal panels indicates the stair leading to the second floor (see Figure 3.3). The trim around the window is covered in a bright red paint. The chair rail, also painted red, is still in place, as are 49 vertical, painted panels of the wainscoting, the panels closest to the southwest corner exhibit water damage and rot.

Rear Room

The rear room, where one of the exterior walls has been partially removed, has no interior finishes still in place. The wood wall framing members are exposed, and only small sections of floor joists are left intact (Figure 5.12). The modifications to the north exterior wall were significant, but the wall was not properly rebuilt to accommodate such an alteration. Lacking proper structural support, the center of the rear wall has sagged noticeably.

Figure 5.11. The original stair was removed and the stair opening closed up when the frame house was adapted for use as a granary.

Figure 5.12. In the rear room of the Goulson frame house, the framing members are exposed and only small sections of floorboards survive.

Temporary Stabilization and Weatherization

Prior to documentation of the structure's interior, the loose second floor joists were braced to prevent possible collapse and allow access to portions of the upper floor (Figure 5.13). Following documentation, the frame house was stabilized and weatherized to prevent further decay (see Appendix B for further details). The crew began by erecting scaffolding in the main room to repair the roof rafters, particularly the southwest corner of the structure. New 2"x 4" rafters were added where the original rafters were missing and sistered to any broken or damaged rafters. Cross bracing (new 2"x 4") was added to tie the new rafters to the west wall. All connections were made with dry wall screws, to allow easy disassembly during subsequent restoration.

The scaffolding was moved to the outside of the building, where the entire southern roof face was covered in ½" OSB, screwed into the rafters. A blue tarp was used to cover the entire repaired area and held in place with lath running vertically down the roof. The tarp was wrapped under the eaves and secured with lath and nails (Figure 5.14). New bracing was added to provide support to the rear wall, and then covered with a tarp fastened with lath. Blue tarp was also used to weatherize the damaged southwest wall corner. Finally, ½" exterior grade plywood was installed in all window and door openings to make them weath-

Figure 5.13. This bracing was added inside the Goulson frame house before its documentation to prevent the possible collapse of the first floor ceiling rafters, and allow access to the upper floor.

er-tight (Figure 5.15). The crew inserted louvered vents in the window coverings to allow air circulation (Figure 5.16); a hinged and latched front door provides access to the interior.

Preservation Options

In addition to the architectural and archaeological survey work, another goal of the project was to identify options for the long-term preservation of the Goulson frame house. The stabilization measures were intended to provide only temporary protection until a permanent plan could be developed. A number of factors will affect the future of the frame house, especially its rural site, current physical condition, and funding issues.

In the most traditional course of action, the Goulson family (or another interested party) could fully restore or rehabilitate the house in its current location. This would require a significant effort, in terms of both capital and labor. Thus, the real question becomes one of use. If fully restored, the structure could be used as a residential or office unit. However, the house lacks the plumbing and electrical wiring, which would be necessary for a modern residential rehabilitation. In addition, the house is small, just 416 square feet, making it hard to create a livable space. The small size and lack

Figure 5.14. The tarp installed on the roof for weatherproofing.

Figure 5.15.Plywood was installed on all windows and doors to make the structure weathertight.

Figure 5.16. Vents in the window coverings allow for circulatuon in the building.

of amenities and infrastructure suggest that the structure might be better suited to a historical museum restoration, rather than rehabilitation into a functioning dwelling. Likewise, the structure's location on a rural farm makes the viability of a residential or office use unlikely unless associated with the family. Furthermore, the current site of the frame house, amidst a group of modern metal granaries and farm buildings, does not lend itself to either type of use.

Although the frame house represents an important part of the region's history and tells an intriguing story about adjusting to life in America and on the frontier, it does not have convenient access to a large visitor population. Many house museums are struggling today, even those located in densely-populated areas. The added challenge of a remote location makes this scenario unlikely to succeed, as potential income would not offset either the initial restoration cost or ongoing operating and maintenance expenses. Grants or private funding would likely be needed, and there is no guarantee of finding such funding either in the short or long terms.

In each scenario, adaptive use or museum site, the cost of a full restoration is estimated to be upwards to $150,000.00 (assuming both material costs and professional labor); both uses may require additional infrastructure that could add to this figure, i.e., plumbing, electrical service, etc. The structure's sills need to be replaced along with all of the floor joists and flooring; the stone foundation also would need attention. In addition, the lower sections of the studs will need to be replaced or reinforced. The entire roof and some roof framing need to be repaired or replaced; all of the shingles must be replaced. The rear wall of the shed room will require total reconstruction. Weatherboards and trim on the interior will need to be repaired or replaced and the entire structure painted. All window sashes and doors must be replaced or replicated.

The interior would require replacement and repair of wainscoting in the main room, replacement of the beaded ceiling boards, and repair or replacement of ceiling joists. The rear room also needs new floor joists and flooring, and interior finish; the stair to the second floor will also need to be reconstructed. As noted above, a full restoration would also need to consider HVAC needs and basic utilities.

While it may be implausible to bring traffic to the vicinity of the frame house, it is not unreasonable to bring the house to more visiting traffic. The entire house could be relocated to a more accessible site for visitors; the historical record suggests the structure has already been moved at least twice during the family's homesteading activities. There are a number of regional outdoor museums that have a collection of historic structures reassembled from other locations. For example, the Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum in Decorah, Iowa, focuses on the heritage of Norwegian immigrants and maintains a collection of some 16 historic buildings and over 24,000 artifacts, and may be able to integrate the Goulson frame house into its collection. Alternately, a local historical society or museum with interest in immigrant life, such as either the Chippewa County Historical Society in Montevideo, Minnesota, or the Swift County Historical Society in Benson, Minnesota, might be more practical in terms of moving the entire building to a new site. The Chippewa County Historical Society in particular has a historic park with numerous historic structures from the area. Many organizations, even the National Trust for Historic Preservation, have relocated structures onto pre-existing museum sites; for example, the National Trust moved Frank Lloyd Wright's Pope-Leighey House onto the grounds of the ca. 1800 Woodlawn Plantation in northern Virginia when it was repeatedly endangered by highway construction.

The move to a museum site would require restoration as described above, and the cost of moving the structure to the new site. This type of move could cost at least $15,000 to $30,000 in addition to the actual restoration. Minimally, the moving costs and cost of additional temporary stabilization would be required to extend the life of the structure until necessary funds could be raised for restoration.

Alternately, the house could be more permanently stabilized but not fully restored or relocated. This limited preservation would allow the Goulson descendants and any other people interested in Norwegian frontier life to learn from the structure as long as it will last, with a much smaller financial investment. Depending on the resources someone wished to invest, different interventions could be undertaken. The main goal would be to slow the inevitable decay of the building materials. It could be possible to partially restore the structure as well, allowing for its use as a workshop, studio or the like, while preserving as much of the historic fabric as possible. Minimally, this type of intervention to extend the structure's life could cost anywhere from $1-2,000 to $10-15,000, depending on the actual work. Ideally, a new roof and underpinnings (sills) must be completed soon in order for the structure to be saved for any length of time.

Finally, if there is no desire to keep the house either in its current location or relocate or restore it in its entirety, parts of the structure could be salvaged for use in a museum setting. The interior paneling, for example, which highlights the influence of the Goulson's Norwegian roots on their daily lives in America, might make a valuable contribution to a museum or historical society. There are a variety of institutions to consult that may be interested in working to obtain a representative element of the Goulson story. At least two of the interior walls of the main room could be removed as intact sections; the east wall is the best preserved and perhaps most appropriate for a display of this type. The cost of preserving sections of the structure would be in the range of $1-3,000; this would not include conservation needs once removed. All of the museums noted above would be possible repositories for a section or sections/elements of the Goulson frame house.

There are many options for the frame house along the preservation spectrum, several of which were highlighted above. While all are certainly possible, some can be considered more feasible than others. A full restoration in-situ would be a time- and resource-intensive project that could end up as a rarely-seen and financially unsustainable house museum. At the other end of the spectrum, preserving only pieces of the house highlighting the Norwegian influence on domestic architecture might not capture the full richness of the family story that the complete dugout and house sites offer together.

The owners of the structure and those interested in its preservation will have to consider a number of these possibilities along with their ability to obtain resources to determine the best approach. The architectural and archaeological surveys on the frame house and dugout have documented the material culture of the Christopherson-Goulson family's experience settling the Minnesota frontier. This documentary work hopefully assists in the preservation planning process as well as in the interpretation of the house or any components of it in an educational setting. This research also provides a lasting record of the Goulson homestead, no matter how the frame house is preserved.

Project Summary and Conclusions

Family tradition suggests and architectural and archaeological investigations have confirmed that by the time their son Carl was born in 1881, the Goulson family had built a wood frame house on land in Swift County located about a half mile south of their dugout. At some level, one wonders why the newly constituted Goulson family so quickly built a frame house and abandoned life below ground.

Although at least one source suggests that Anna made the construction of a new house part of the marriage agreement, several other explanations come to mind to help place this sudden change into perspective. Unlike Anna and Lars, Hans was a second generation Norwegian who had come to Swift County as a young, single man. Hans seems to have joined his brother Ole in Swift County a few years after Ole had made the trip. Thus, Hans was probably continuing to work on the family farm or as a laborer on another farm in his Wisconsin neighborhood. During this time, he could have been saving money for his eventual move to Minnesota and purchase of a farm of his own. Through his marriage to Anna, Hans acquired the land, equipment, and livestock that he may have been planning to purchase, leaving him with cash resources that allowed him to build the new frame house. Running in tandem to this notion is that as a second generation, Norwegian-American, Hans may also have been more sensitive to the stereotypes of "uncivilized" Norwegians who lived in below-ground hovels. In building his new frame house, and decorating it with a traditional Norwegian paint scheme, Hans was perhaps challenging the stereotype and celebrating his people's heritage. He was also certainly following a pattern of improvement that was familiar to him in the settlements of Wisconsin.

The new home was constructed on Anna's homestead portion and served as the family's dwelling house until 1892 or 1893. Hans paid personal property tax in Swift County until 1892, and real estate tax until his death in 1908, suggesting that the family moved their residence from Swift to Chippewa County around 1892 (Swift County Tax Records, 1879-1908). This change in paying personal property taxes from Swift to Chippewa counties may indicate that the family moved from their circa 1880 frame house into the larger farm house that is currently used as the farm dwelling, or that they physically moved the circa 1880 frame house from Swift to Chippewa County and then back to Swift at a later date (the structure was used as a granary after the new house was built). The circa 1880 frame house is currently located in Swift County and the newer house is located approximately 75 ft. south and just across the county line in Chippewa County.

The question of whether the family built a new house or moved the original frame house becomes a bit clearer when considering Hans' 1903 filing of a homestead patent for land in Mandt Township, Chippewa County, immediately south of the Christopherson homestead tract, along with a later mortgage on the Goulson property. The 1903 homestead parcel was in Section 5 of Township 119N, Range 40W, and contained 34 acres and 73/100s of an acre (Homestead patent dated February 26, 1903). This land would have been immediately south of the family's circa 1880 wood frame house, and contains the present farm house. Given that the Goulsons would have had to build a house and occupy this property for at least 5 years before filing for the homestead patent, it may be that the family moved their original frame house across the county line onto the new parcel in about 1892.

This supposition is supported by two additional pieces of evidence. In November 1906, Hans and Anna mortgaged their lands to Gustav Eliason for the sum of $2,000.00. It is possible that this mortgage represents the construction of the family's new, larger frame house in Chippewa County, just south of the Swift County line (Chippewa County Mortgages, November 23, 1906, p. 108). Furthermore, the foundation of the current house contains an early stone foundation with cellar that measures approximately 14' x 20', close to the size of the original frame house; again, this hints that the original frame house may have been moved to the new parcel to prove the patent. Finally, archaeological survey in the vicinity of the original frame house site suggests that this was likely the original location of the structure; thus, if it was moved to the Chippewa County property, it was later returned to a site close to its original location in Swift County.

The construction and plan of the Goulson farmhouse seems typical of balloon frame housing in this region of the U.S., although the interior floor plan arrangement has a clear Norwegian influence. Out of Peterson's (1992) ten major balloon frame types (see Chapter 2), the simplest structure, and that most like the Goulson's frame house, is Farmhouse Type I. The Type I Farmhouse "enclosed a kitchen and living room-dining room on the first floor and an open sleeping loft under the low sloping roof on the half story" (Peterson 1992:64).

Although typically built of log, the Akershus house type from East Norway has a plan that is similar in size and shape to the Goulson farmhouse (Bakken 1994:776-77; Kavli 1958:82) (see Figure 2.27). In general, the Akershus house contains a large square stue or living room that was heated and an unheated bedchamber space approximately half the size of the living room.

William Tischler's work in the Coon Valley of Wisconsin, notes a similarity between several of the houses he studied in Wisconsin and the Akershus house type of Norway, the "most common floor plan in Gudbrandsdalen up to about 1850" (Bakken 1994:76). It appears that this modified single-bay floor plan was brought from Norway and then underwent changes based on the "influence of American building customs" (Bakken 1994:76). These American influences were largely related to the application of balloon frame construction to what would have been log buildings in the Old World.

Like the houses identified by Tischler in Wisconsin, Kenneth Breisch (1994) has documented Norwegian dwellings in Bosque County, Texas, that also reflect Norwegian house plans. The A. Ilseng house, built at the foot of Jenson Mountain and in close proximity to St. Olaf's Lutheran Church, has a plan that seems based on the Akershus house. The Jens and Kari Ringness House, built ca. 1860, is located several miles from the Ilseng House in Bosque County. Breisch (1994:109) notes the similarity of this structure and the Scandinavian dobbelthus, or double house. Both the Ilseng and Ringness houses have plans and details almost identical to the Goulson House, except in the building material.

The typical homestead described by Tischler and Breisch and the Goulson house plan are also simi-

lar to the house described by Laura Ingalls Wilder that became her family's home when they moved out of their dugout (1953:110-113):

> Pa and Mr. Nelson covered the skeleton walls with slanting boards nailed on. They shingled the roof with boughten shingles. Then Pa laid the floor.... Over head he laid another floor for the upstairs.... Across the downstairs, Pa put up a partition. That house was going to have two rooms! He put two shining-clear glass windows in that room. Pa nailed black tar-paper all over the outside of the house walls. Then he nailed more boards over that paper. They were long, smooth boards, one lapping over the other all up the sides of the house.

While the Norwegian influence of the Goulson house plan might be debated, the interior treatment of dwelling is clearly reflective of the Norwegian ancestry of the family. As discussed above, the main first floor room has painted tongue and groove paneling capped by a decorative chair rail. The striking paint scheme, drawing on a palette of four basic colors – red, blue, green, and mustard yellow - seems to be a clear translation of the Scandinavian decorative technique known as rose painting or Rosemaling. Guthorm Kavli (1958:81) writes in *Norwegian Architecture* that the concept of decorating walls and ceilings...spread from the towns," and was characterized by "a love of pure bright colors, and employed to produce an effect of vivid contrast." Both of the Bosque County, Texas, homes (Ilseng and Ringness) retain bright blue paint on the interior woodwork that is identical to the Goulson color scheme. One wonders if Anna Goulson, who had spent the first 20 years of her life in Norway, wasn't responsible for this important detail in her new frame house.

By 1880 or 1881, when they moved into their new wood frame dwelling, the Goulson family had spent at least 5 years living underground. The move from the dugout into the frame house was a transition made by most settlers of the period and in this region, and was remarked on by many contemporaries, including Laura Ingalls Wilder. The move to the story and a half frame house was certainly an important, even monumental moment for the family. The new house at least doubled the domestic living space, and marks a significant refinement in the family's daily lives.

The homes of the Christopherson/Goulson family suggest a fairly typical progression for pioneer families in the region. While Benson was clearly prospering by the mid-1870s, it was still a 15-mile journey from the Christopherson-Goulson homestead and their original dugout dwelling. The transformation that occurred in the lives of Anna and her remaining 3 children in 1879 must have been extraordinary. In the space of 1-2 years, she lost her husband and two children, remarried, had another baby, and moved from the dugout to a new frame dwelling house. The structure had much to offer: it contained at least two times the space of the dugout and it was above ground. It was an accomplishment that Hans was proud to put his name on. One can speculate that the house's six "shining clear" windows cast a new light on the family's outlook after multiple years in the dugout. The lightness and open feel of the new house, built with the increasingly popular balloon frame, was celebrated with a vivid Norwegian decorative treatment and served to remind the family of both their rich Scandinavian traditions and new life in America.

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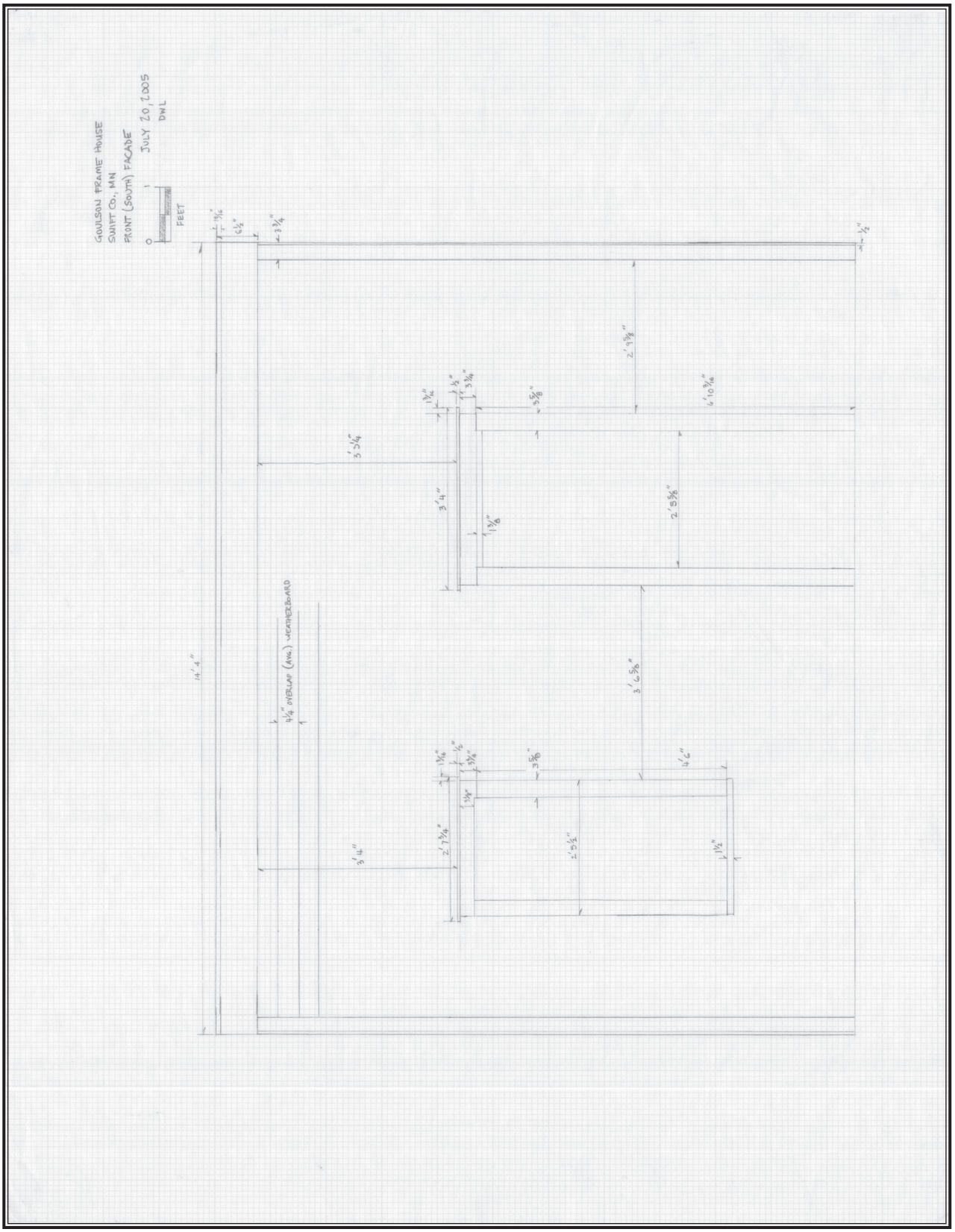
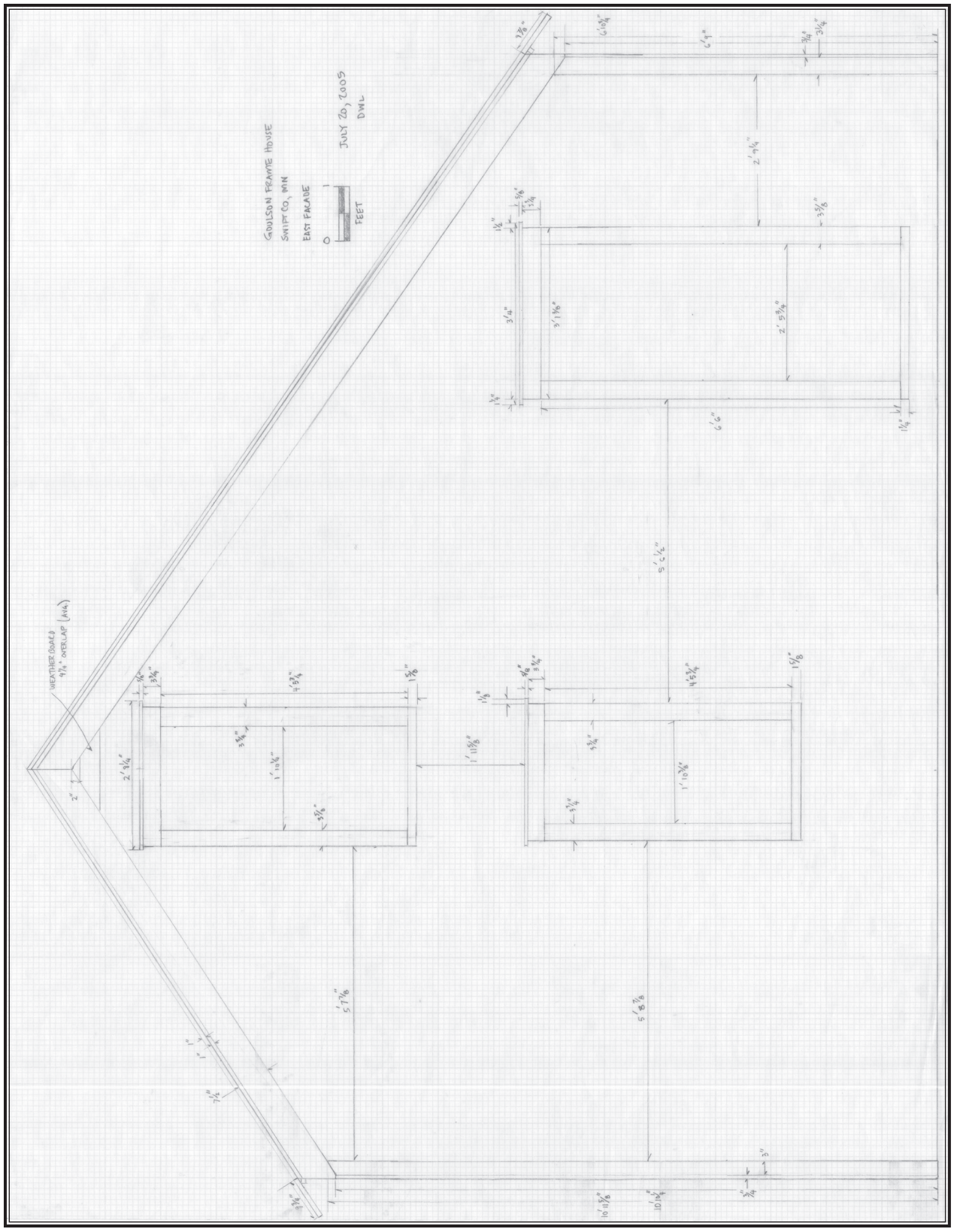
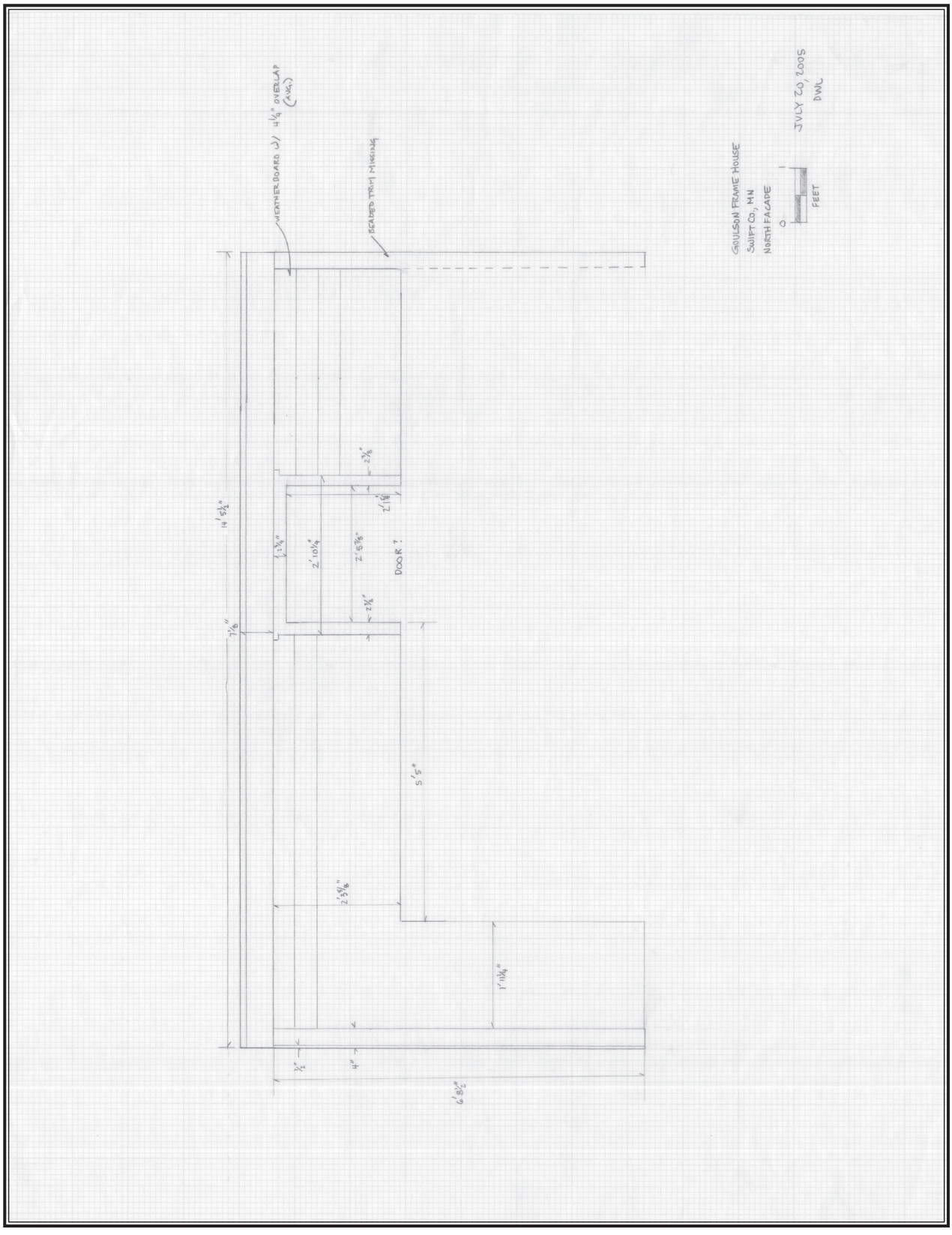
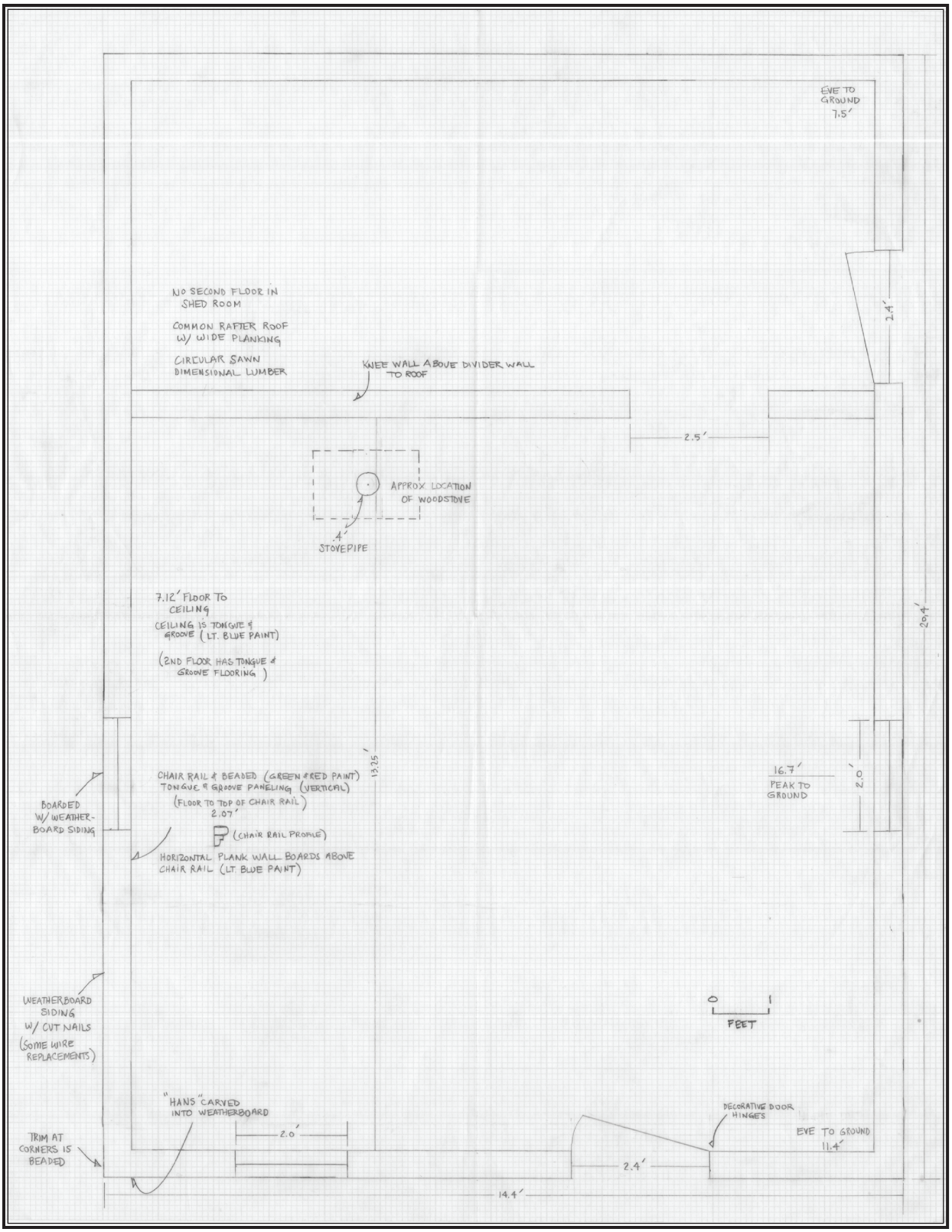
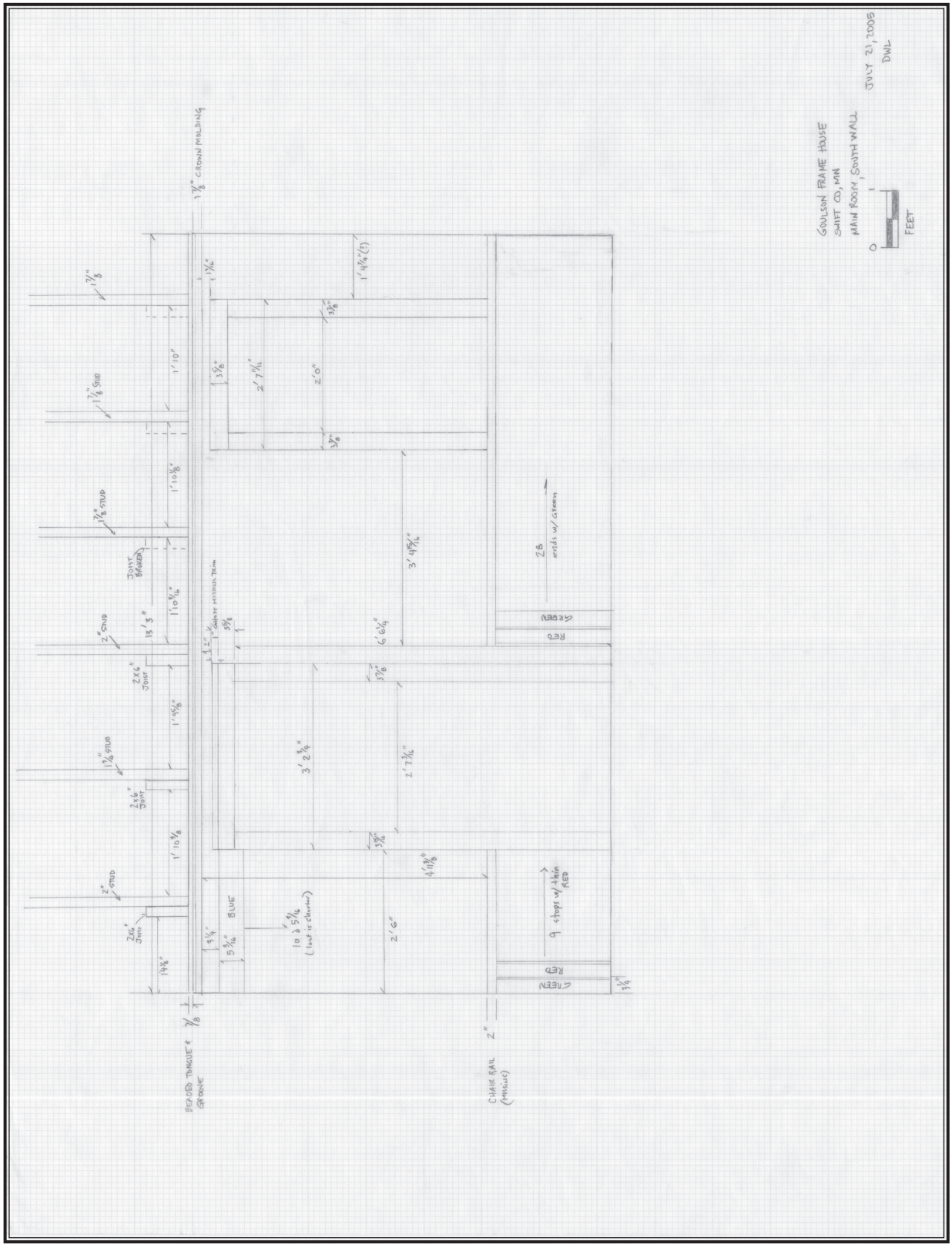
APPENDIX A: Measured Drawings of the Goulson Frame House

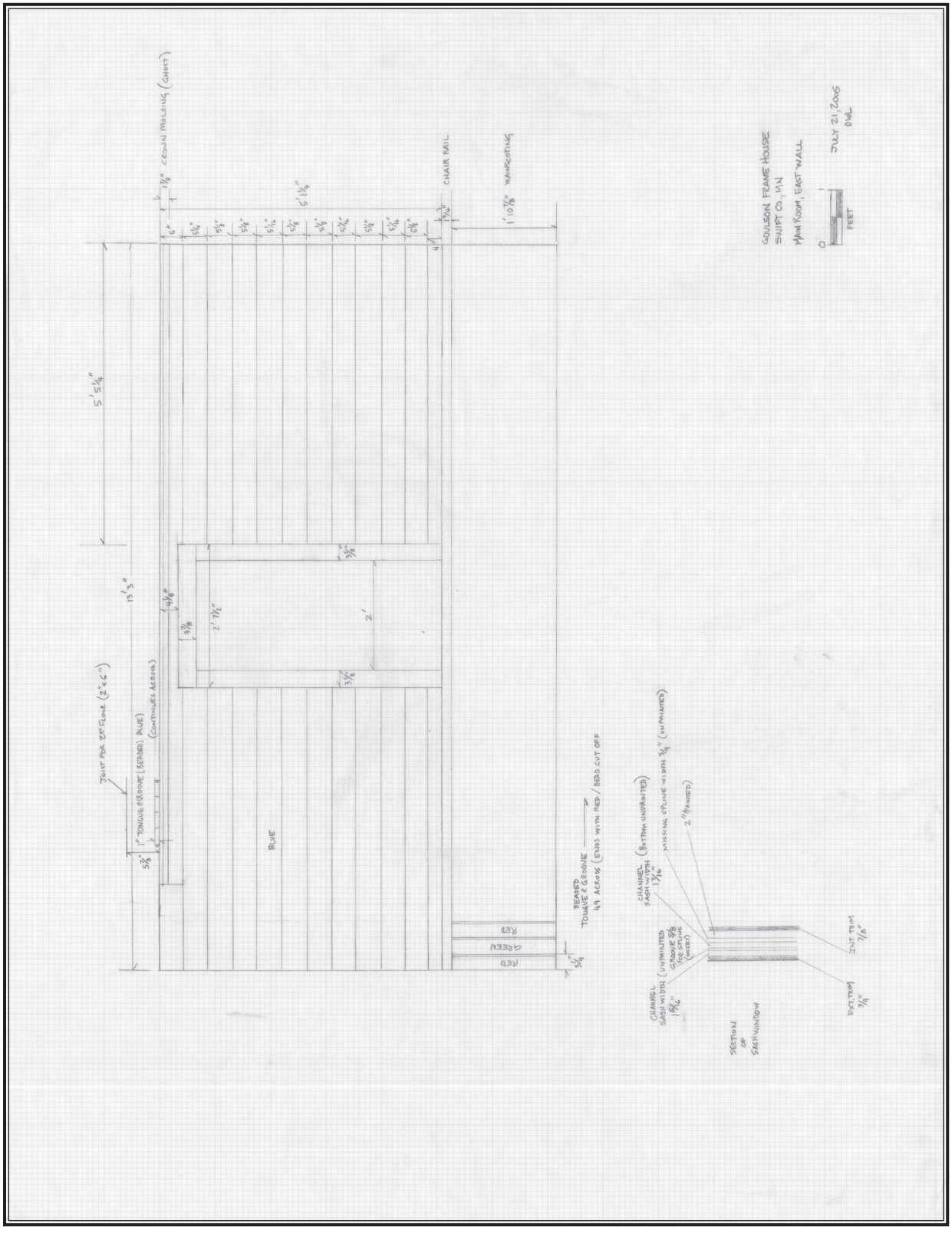


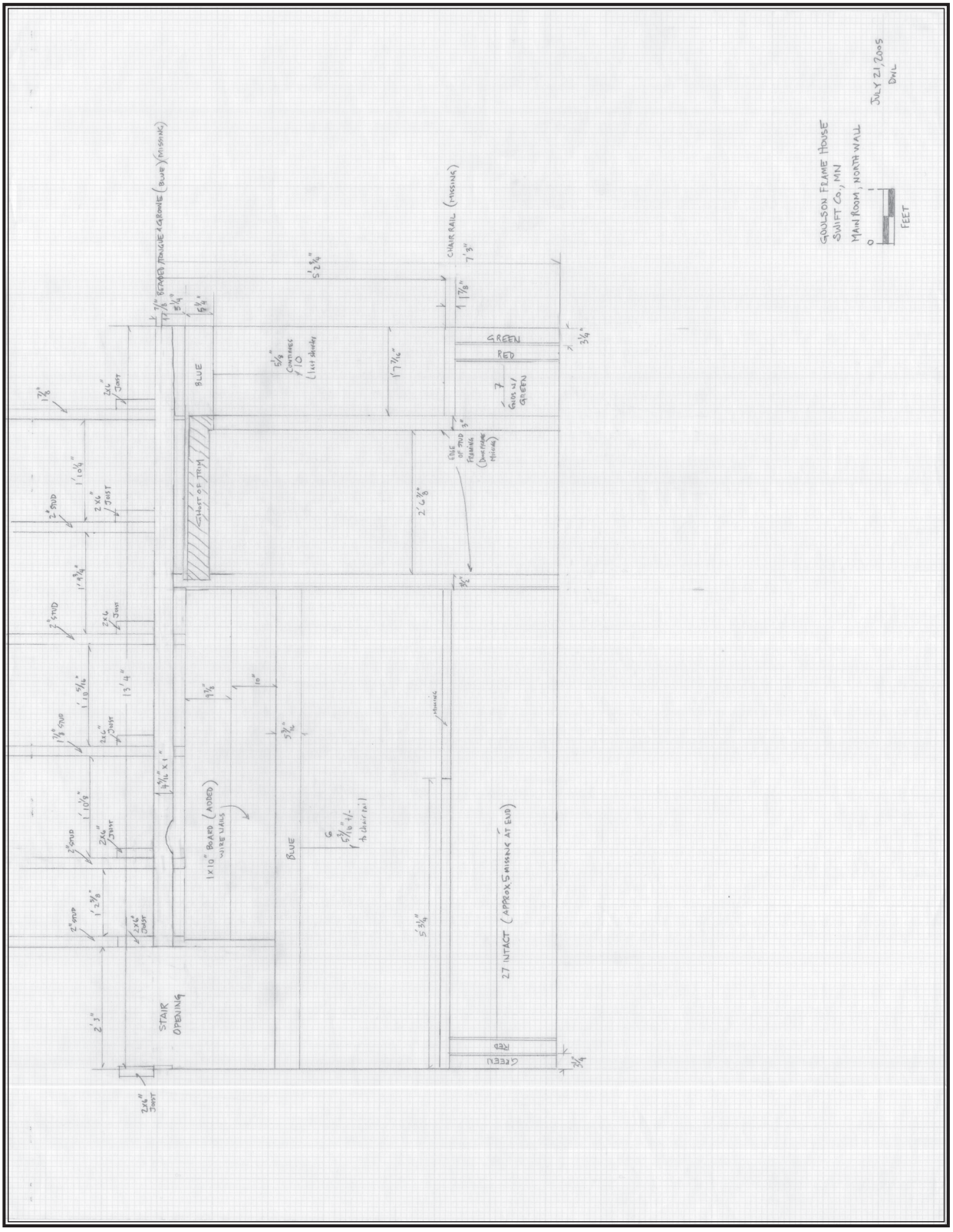

GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
EAST FACADE
JULY 20, 2005
DWL
0
1
FEET
WEATHER BOARD
4" OVERLAP (AVG)

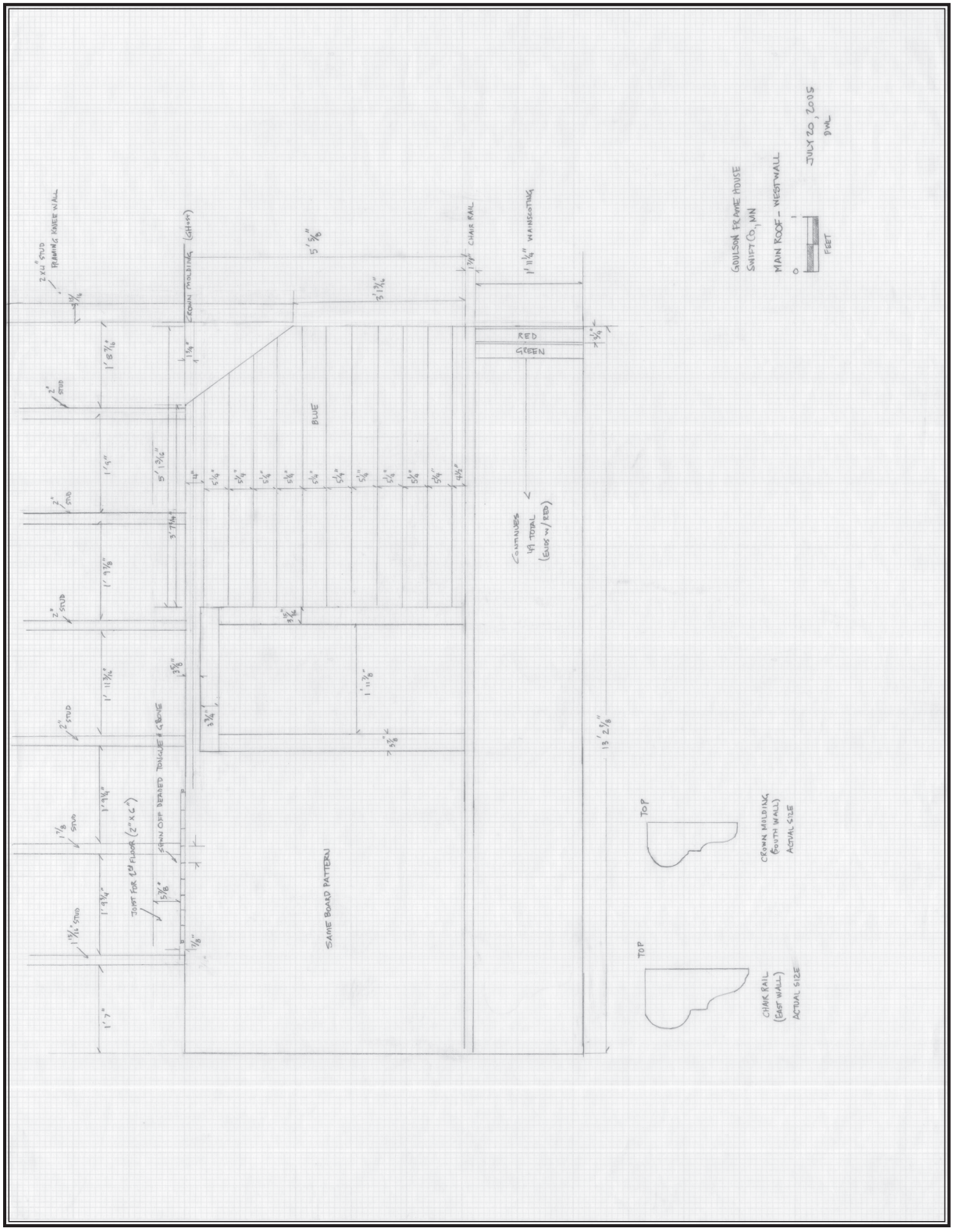

GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
NORTH FACADE
0
FEET
JULY 20, 2005
DWL
WEATHERBOARD W/ 4¼" OVERLAP (TYP.)
BEADED TRIM MISSING
DOOR ?
14' 5½"
7⅛"
2'-10¼"
2'-5⅞"
2⅛"
2⅛"
1'-1⅜"
1'-1⅜"
5'-5"
2'-3⅛"
1'-11¼"
½"
4"
6'-8½"


EVE TO GROUND 7.5'
NO SECOND FLOOR IN SHED ROOM
COMMON RAFTER ROOF W/ WIDE PLANKING
CIRCULAR SAWN DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
KNEE WALL ABOVE DIVIDER WALL TO ROOF
2.4'
2.5'
APPROX LOCATION OF WOODSTOVE
4" STOVEPIPE
7.12' FLOOR TO CEILING
CEILING IS TONGUE & GROOVE (LT. BLUE PAINT)
(2ND FLOOR HAS TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING)
20.4'
13.25'
CHAIR RAIL & BEADED (GREEN & RED PAINT) TONGUE & GROOVE PANELING (VERTICAL)
(FLOOR TO TOP OF CHAIR RAIL) 2.07'
(CHAIR RAIL PROFILE)
HORIZONTAL PLANK WALL BOARDS ABOVE CHAIR RAIL (LT. BLUE PAINT)
BOARDED W/ WEATHER-BOARD SIDING
16.7' PEAK TO GROUND
2.0'
WEATHERBOARD SIDING W/ CUT NAILS (SOME WIRE REPLACEMENTS)
0 1 FEET
"HANS" CARVED INTO WEATHERBOARD
2.0'
DECORATIVE DOOR HINGES
EVE TO GROUND 11.4'
TRIM AT CORNERS IS BEADED
2.4'
14.4'

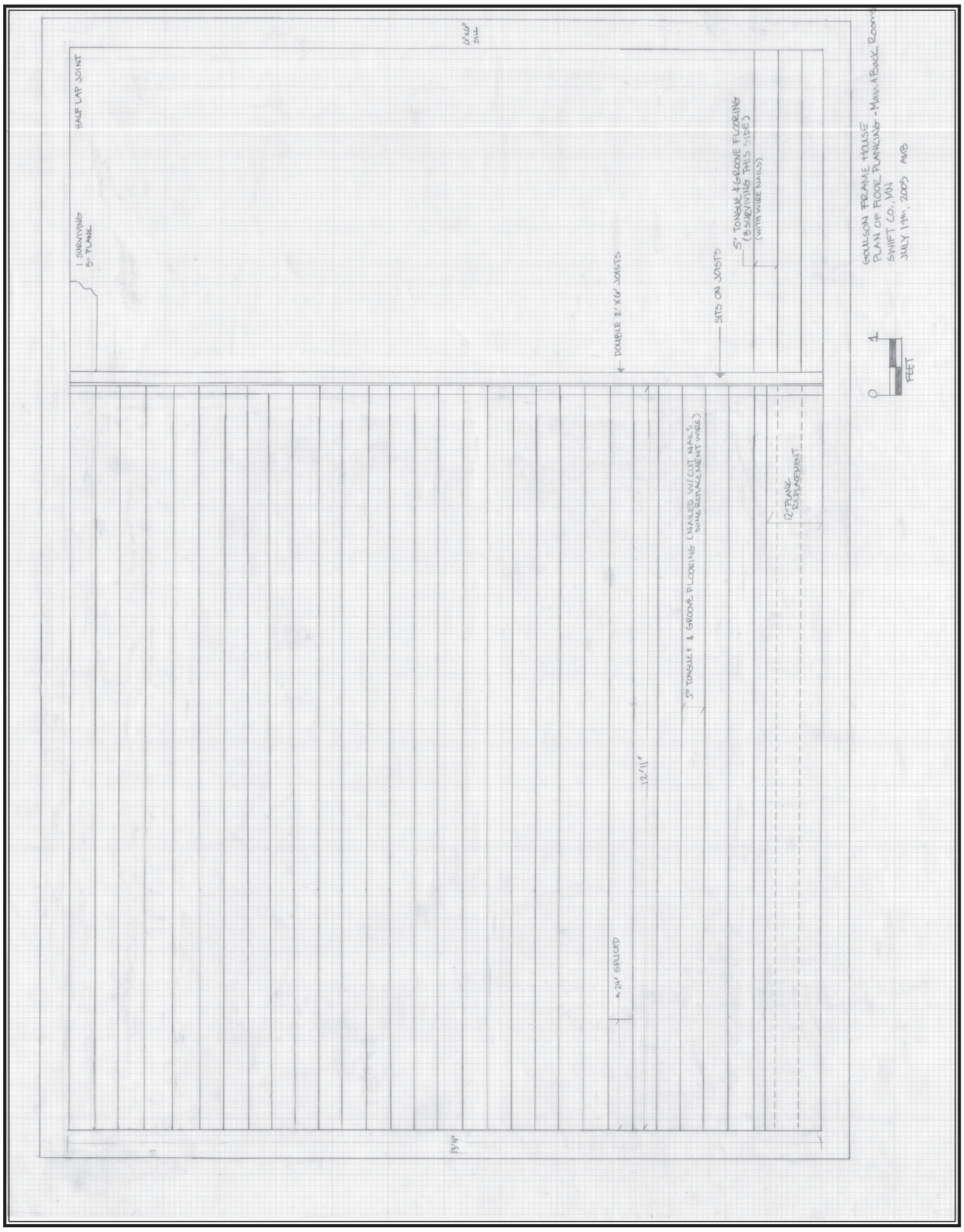

GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
MAIN ROOM, SOUTH WALL
JULY 21, 2005
DWL
0
1
FEET
1 7/8" CROWN MOLDING
1 7/8"
1 7/8" STUD
2" STUD
1 1/2" STUD
2x6 JOIST
2x4 JOIST
JOIST BRIDGING
1" CHAIR RAIL MOLDING
BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE
CHAIR RAIL (MISSING)
BLUE
RED
GREEN
9 steps w/ 4 risers
2 B
ends w/ crowns
3' 2 3/4"
2' 7 3/4"
2' 6"
2' 0"
6' 6 1/4"
3' 4 15/16"
1' 4 3/4" (?)
1' 10 5/8"
1' 9 5/8"
13 3/8"
14 5/8"
4 11/16"
5 5/16"
3 1/4"
3/8"
5/8"
1"
1 1/2"
1/8"

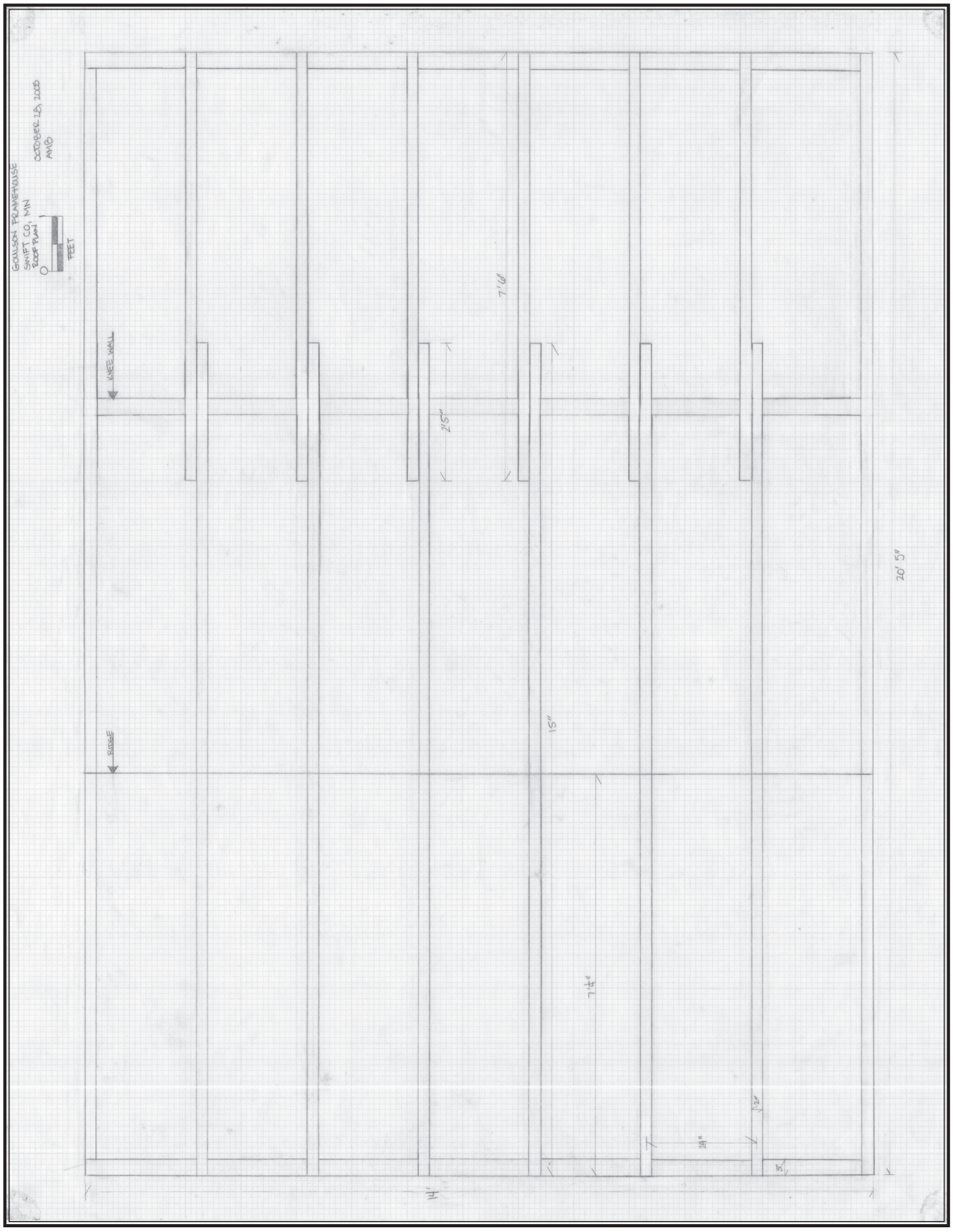

GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
MAIN ROOM, EAST WALL
JULY 21, 2005
DWL
FEET
CROWN MOLDING (GHOST)
CHAIR RAIL
WAINSCOTING
BLUE
RED
BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE
SECTION OF SASH WINDOW
EXT. TRIM
INT. TRIM


GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
MAIN ROOM, NORTH WALL
0
1
FEET
JULY 21, 2005
DWL
STAIR OPENING
2X6" JOIST
2" STUD
1X10" BOARD (ADDED)
WIRE LATHS
BLUE
27 INTACT (APPROX 5 MISSING AT END)
RED
GREEN
SHOT OF PAINT
EDGE OF PLASTER FEATHER (DIRECTIONS HIDDEN)
CHAIR RAIL (MISSING)
SCREEN
GUESS GREEN


GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
MAIN ROOF – WEST WALL
JULY 20, 2005
DWL
FEET
2 X 4 STUD FRAMING KNEE WALL
CROWN MOLDING (GH-49)
CHAIR RAIL
1 11¼" WAINSCOTING
RED
GREEN
BLUE
SAME BOARD PATTERN
SAWN OFF BEARED JOIST FOR 4TH FLOOR (2" X 6")
2" STUD
1⅛ STUD
1½ STUD
SUMMERS 49 TOTAL (EQUIS W/ RED)
TOP
CROWN MOLDING (SOUTH WALL) ACTUAL SIZE
CHAIR RAIL (EAST WALL) ACTUAL SIZE


GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
PLAN: FLOOR FRAME MAIN
SHIFT, CO. MN
JULY 19TH, 2005 AMD
0
FEET
6"X6" SILL
2"X6" STUDS REST ON SILL
HALF LAP JOINT
SILL REMAINED WHEN BACK WALL CUT
DOUBLE 2"X10" JOISTS
2"X10" JOIST
2'2"
3'8"
1'6"
1'6"
3'6"
5'5"
7'6"
9'5"
11'6"
19'3"
THRESHOLD IS PIECED IN 6"X6" SILL
6" X 6" SILL ½ LAP JOINT AT CORNER
28'
32'


GOULSON FRAME HOUSE
PLAN OF FLOOR PLANKING - Main Block Room
SWIFT CO., MN
JULY 14th, 2005 AMB
0 1
FEET
HALF LAP JOINT
1 SURVIVING 5" PLANK
DOUBLE 2" X 10" JOISTS
SITS ON JOISTS
5" TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING (13 SURVIVING THIS SIDE) (WITH WIRE NAILS)
12" PLANK REPLACEMENT
5" TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING (NAILED W/ CUT NAILS SOME REPLACEMENT WIRE)
12'11"
2 24" SPLICED
18'4"


GOULSON FRAMEHOUSE
SWIFT CO., MN
ROOF PLAN
OCTOBER 20, 2008
AMB
0
FEET
KNEE WALL
RIDGE
7'6"
2'5"
15"
7 1/4"
20' 5"
14'

APPENDIX B: Documentation Notes

GOULSON FRAME HOUSE PROJECT

SWIFT CO., MN

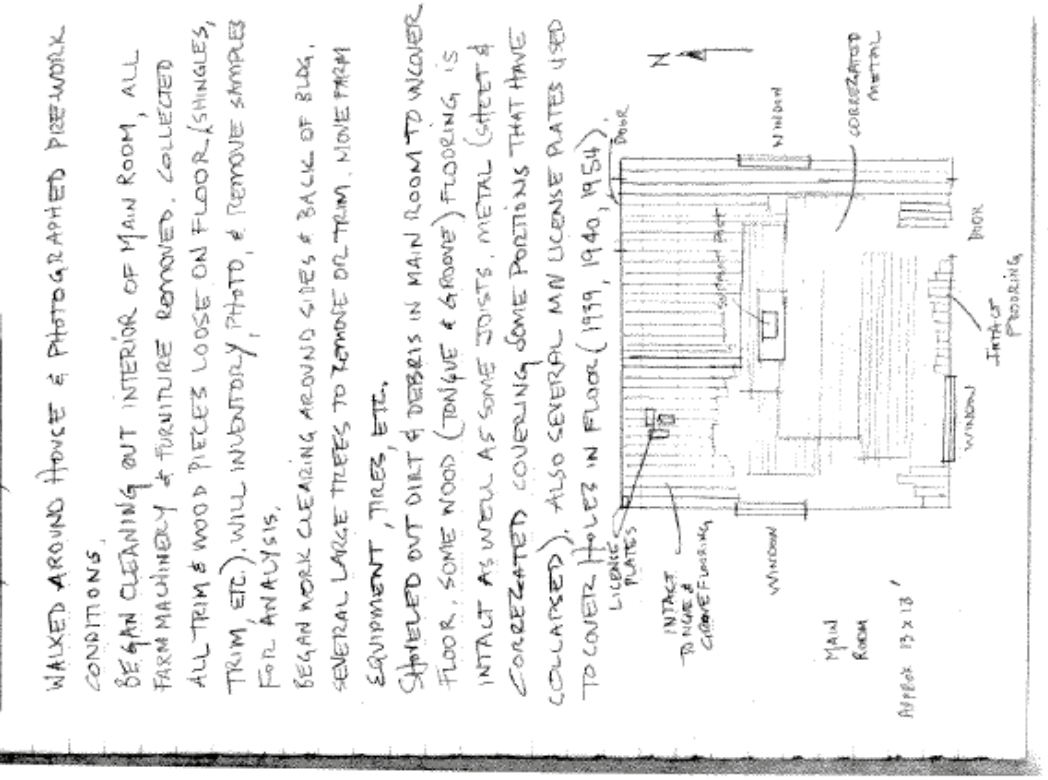
JULY 17, 2005 MONDAY

WALKED AROUND HOUSE & PHOTOGRAPHED PREWORK CONDITIONS.

BEGAN CLEANING OUT INTERIOR OF MAIN ROOM, ALL FARM MACHINERY & FURNITURE REMOVED. COLLECTED ALL TRIM & WOOD PIECES LOOSE ON FLOOR (SHINGLES, TRIM, ETC.). WILL INVENTORY, PHOTO, & REMOVE SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS.

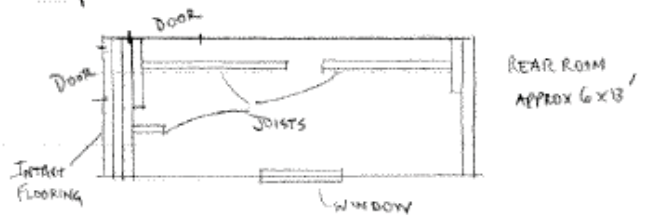
BEGAN WORK CLEARING AROUND SIDES & BACK OF BLDG, SEVERAL LARGE TREES TO REMOVE OR TRIM. MOVE FARM EQUIPMENT, TREES, ETC.

SHOVELED OUT DIRT & DEBRIS IN MAIN ROOM TO UNCOVER FLOOR. SOME WOOD (TONGUE & GROOVE) FLOORING IS INTACT AS WELL AS SOME JOISTS. METAL (SHEET & CORRUGATED) COVERING SOME PORTIONS THAT HAVE COLLAPSED). ALSO SEVERAL MN LICENSE PLATES USED TO COVER HOLES IN FLOOR (1939, 1940, 1954).

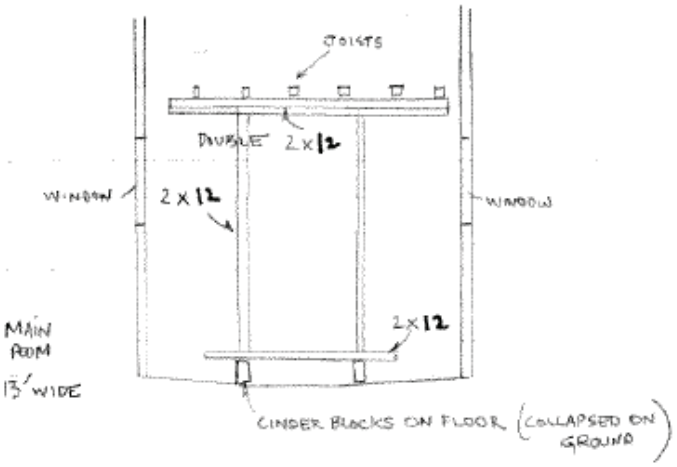


2

AFTER LUNCH WORKED ON CLEANING OUT THE BACK ROOM OF MACHINERY, APPLIANCES, DOORS, ETC. SHOVELED OUT FLOOR & IDENTIFIED SOME INTACT FLOORING.

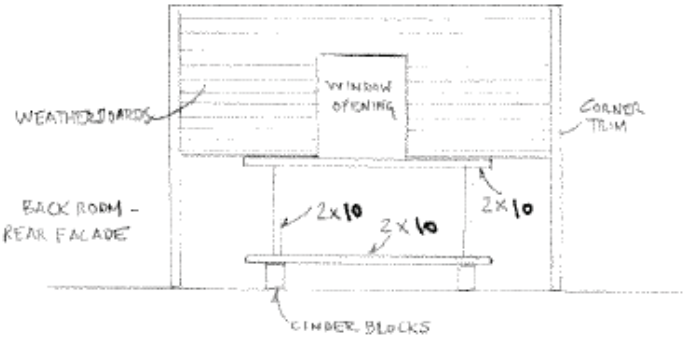


AFTER FINISHING THE CLEANUP, BEGAN TO BRACE CEILING JOISTS IN THE MAIN ROOM (THEY HAD DETACHED FROM THE FRONT WALL AND WERE SUPPORTED BY A TEMP. BRACE IN CENTER OF ROOM.



3/

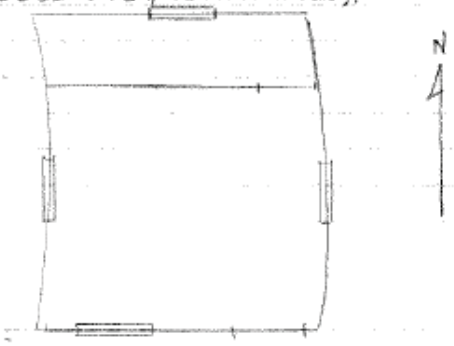
AFTER COMPLETING BRACING IN FRONT ROOM, REMOVED PREV. TEMP BRACE.
BRACED THE BACK WALL OF THE REAR ROOM; IT HAD BEEN CUT OUT TO STORE A LARGE PIECE OF FARM MACHINERY



REAR ROOM
SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS DURING CLEANUP. INTERIOR HAS "T.S. 1937" TEDDY SWENSON WHO PAINTED THE BLDG. BARN RED AND IS KNOWN TO HAVE "SIGNED" THE BLDG'S HE PAINTED.
EAST SIDE OF BLDG WAS NOT PAINTED RED, AND IT HAS THE ORIGINAL BLUE PAINT INDICATING THAT EXT. WAS SAME BLUE AS INTERIOR, WINDOW ON EAST SIDE HAS BOTH RED & MUSTARD YELLOW PAINT ON TRIM/WINDOW CASE.
CEILING WAS BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE PAINTED BLUE (SAME AS ABOVE CHAIR RAIL). WAS CUT & REMOVED BUT REMNANTS STILL REMAIN.
IDENTIFIED STAIRCASE EVIDENCE IN NW CORNER OF MAIN ROOM - AS PREVIOUSLY ID'ED ON PLAN.

4/

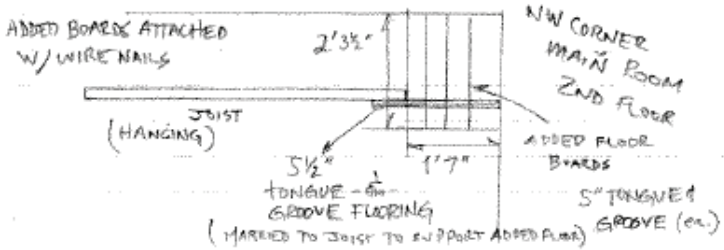
THE SILLS ARE SETTING ON LARGE STONES - THE WEST SIDE HAS BOWED AND SLID OFF THE STONES (SILL ON THIS SIDE SEEMS VERY DETERIORATED).



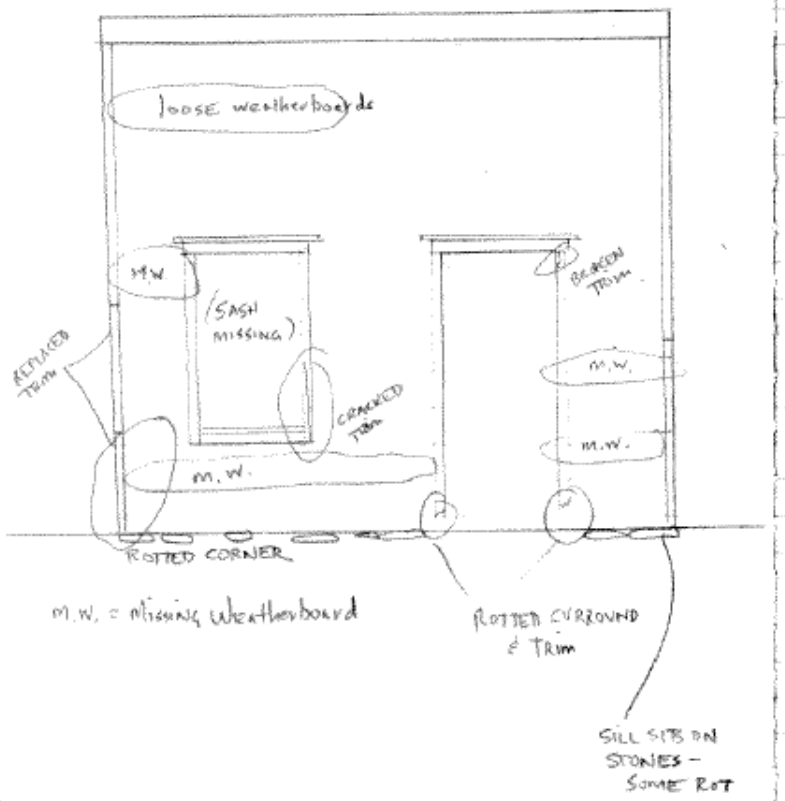
DRAWING EXAGGERATED TO SHOW BOW IN IN EAST & WEST WALLS.

JULY 18, 2005, TUESDAY

CLEANED 2nd FLOOR AND PHOTOED BRACING ON BACK & IN FRONT ROOM, & 2ND FLOOR AREA DETAIL PHOTOS OF 2nd FLOOR JOIST TO BE REMOVED (IT WAS ADDED WHEN STAIR WAS CLOSED OFF).

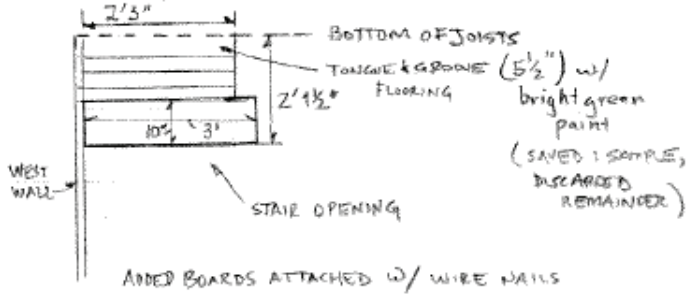


FRONT FACADE – (NOT TO SCALE)
(SOUTH)



5/

REMOVED & SAVED JOIST, DISCARDED ADDED FLOORING & FLOORING SUPPORT (SEE DRAWING PREV. PAGE).
MEASURED & SKETCHED WALL BOARDS (& PHOTO) USED TO FILL STAIR OPENING ON N. WALL MAIN ROOM

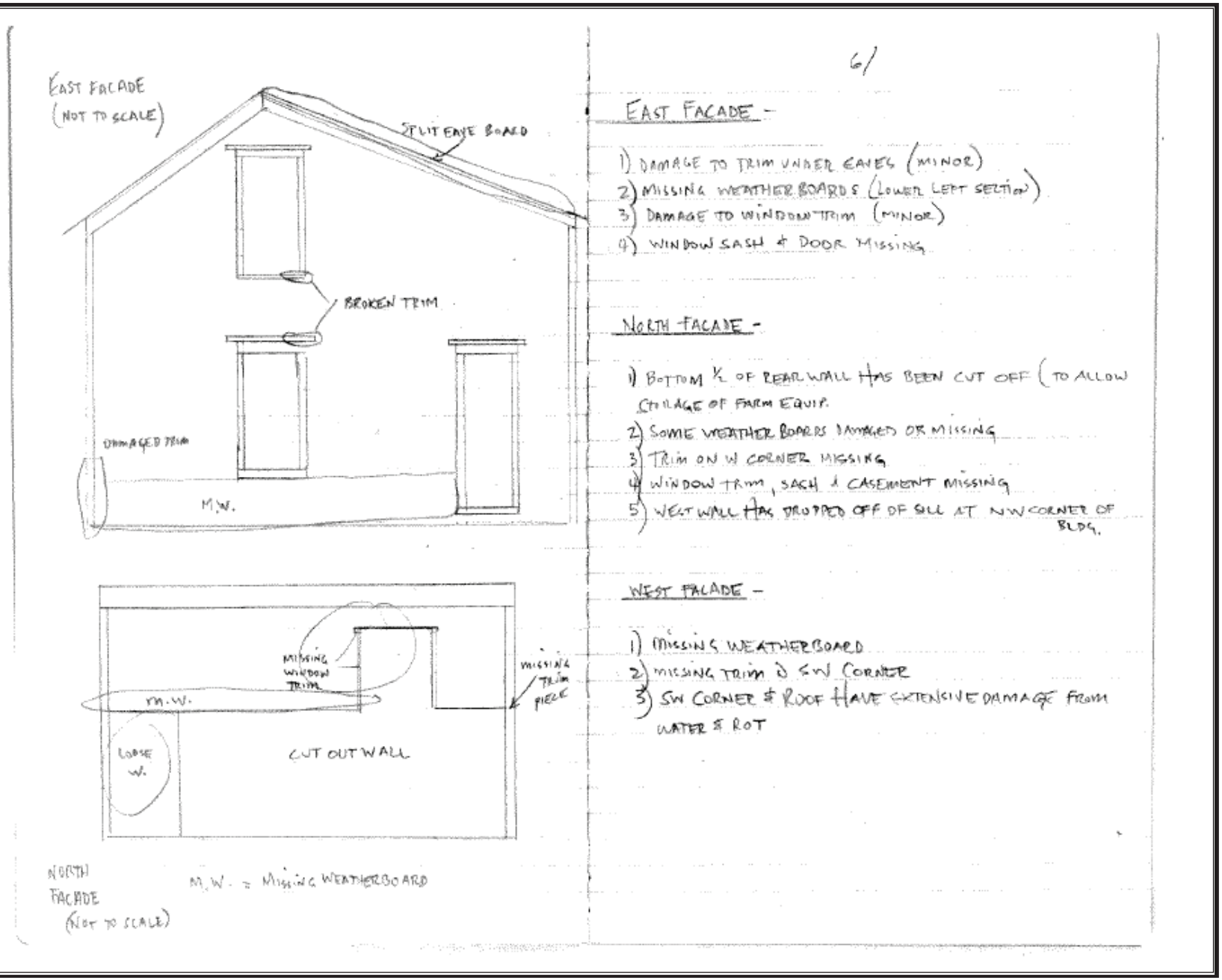


ADDED BOARDS ATTACHED W/ WIRE NAILS

EXTERIOR CONDITIONS –

FRONT FACADE –

1) WATER DAMAGE TO W CORNER – ROTTED FRAME & EXT. WEATHER BOARDS.
2) MISSING CLAPBOARDS
3) ROT TO SILL
4) BEAD TRIM AT CORNERS DAMAGED OR REPLACED W/ UNBEADED BOARDS (WIRE NAILS)
5) DAMAGE TO WINDOW & DOOR TRIM (MINOR, EXCEPT BASE OF DOOR CURROUND & TRIM.)
6) DOOR MISSING & WINDOW SASH MISSING



6/

EAST FACADE -

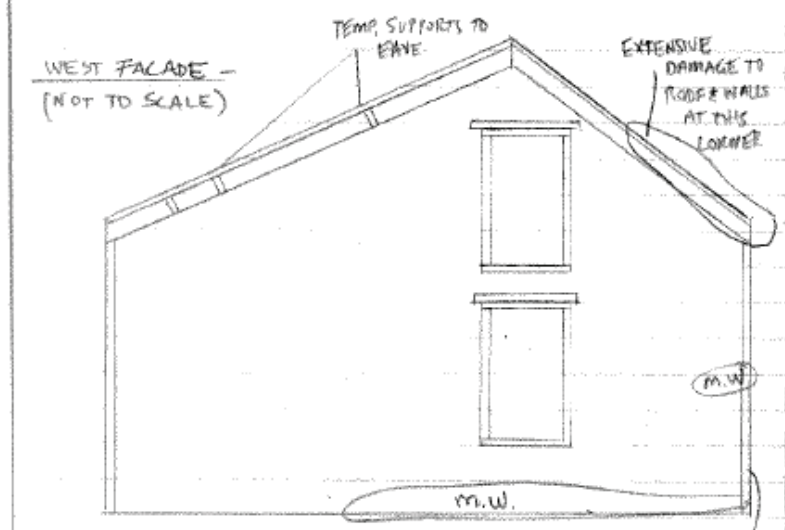
1) DAMAGE TO TRIM UNDER EAVES (MINOR)
2) MISSING WEATHERBOARDS (LOWER LEFT SECTION)
3) DAMAGE TO WINDOW TRIM (MINOR)
4) WINDOW SASH & DOOR MISSING

NORTH FACADE -

1) BOTTOM ½ OF REAR WALL HAS BEEN CUT OFF (TO ALLOW STORAGE OF FARM EQUIP.
2) SOME WEATHER BOARDS DAMAGED OR MISSING
3) TRIM ON W CORNER MISSING
4) WINDOW TRIM, SASH & CASEMENT MISSING
5) WEST WALL HAS DROPPED OFF OF SILL AT NW CORNER OF BLDG.

WEST FACADE -

1) MISSING WEATHERBOARD
2) MISSING TRIM @ SW CORNER
3) SW CORNER & ROOF HAVE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE FROM WATER & ROT

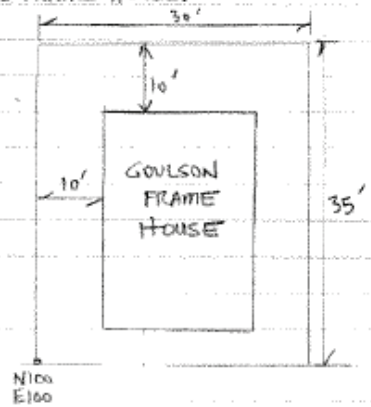


7/

AMY IS INVENTORYING ALL PIECES FOUND IN THE MAIN ROOM & WILL DO SAME FOR PIECES OUTSIDE BLDG. DAVID NITZ & I BEGIN TO MAP FLOORING PLAN IN MAIN ROOM & REAR ROOM. (JOIST PLAN & PLANKING PLAN) DETAIL OF SILL & FLOOR FRAMING DRAWN & FINISHED PLANS OF REAR ROOM. HILTON & RAY REMOVING BOARDS COVERING WINDOWS AND DOORS ON INTERIOR.

AMY, NANCY & DAN FINISHED INVENTORY & MOVED ALL PIECES OF HOUSE, ETC. INTO GRANARY BLDG. FOR STORAGE.

HILTON, BENNY, AMY LAID OUT THE SHOVEL TESTING GRID AROUND FRAME HOUSE.



BENNY AND AMY EXCAVATED STP #2. POSITIVE W/ GLASS & METAL.

DAN COMPLETED TAX RECORD RESEARCH FOR CHIPPEWA CO.

8/

JULY 20, 2005, WEDNESDAY

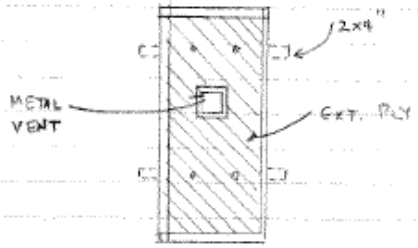
BEGAN MEASURED DRAWINGS OF EXT & INT, COMPLETED FRONT (SOUTH), EAST, NORTH EXT. FACADES & EAST WALL IN MAIN ROOM. BEGAN WEST WALL (NEED TO REMOVE WINDOW COVERING TO COMPLETE). DIDN'T DO WEST WALL AS IT IS A MIRROR OF EAST WITHOUT THE DOOR.

COMPLETED ST# 1, 3-14 & SOME SURFACE COLLECTION. ALL ST's WERE POSITIVE, WHITEWARE, GLASS, TOBACCO PIPES, NAILS, BUCKLES, ETC. AMY & DON RECORDED PROFILES.

COMPLETED MATERIALS LIST FOR REPAIRS. DICK & HILTON WENT TO LUMBER YARD. DICK & LAWRENCE & HILTON BUILT THE SCAFFOLDING IN THE MAIN ROOM TO REPAIR ROOF FRAMING.

JULY 21, 2005, THURSDAY

DAN, HILTON & DICK BEGAN COVERING WINDOWS ON S & E FACADES. ½" EXT PLYWOOD BOLTED TO 2x4"s ON INTERIOR. VENT (W/LOUVER & SCREEN).



9/

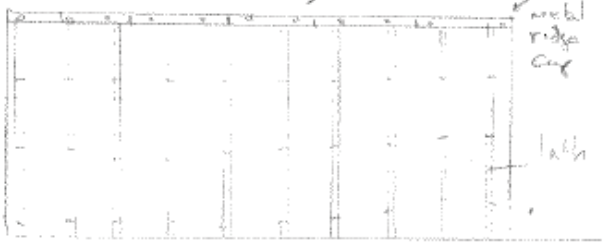
NANCY, AMY, & DON COMPLETED MEASURED DRAWINGS OF MAIN ROOM (N, S, & E) WALLS. ALSO COMPLETED A SKETCH (W/MEASUREMENTS) OF THE ROOF FRAMING.

BENNY, RAY, ET AL. ADDED SHOVEL TEST # 16-18 STP 15, 16, 18 ARE IN BACK OF HOUSE & 17 IS IN FRONT ROW AT WEST END. ALL TESTS WERE POSITIVE. AMY & DON RECORDED PROFILES.

DAN & DON WORKED FROM SCAFFOLD ON INT. TO TEMP REPAIR THE ROOF FRAMING ON WEST SIDE. ADDED 2x4" RAFTERS WHERE BROKEN OR MISSING. ALSO RAN 2x4" CROSS BRACEING TO TIE IN THE NEW RAFTERS AND THE WEST WALL.

MOVED SCAFFOLDING TO EXTERIOR OF BLDG. IN FRONT.

DAN & DON COVERED DAMAGED FRONT ROOF W/ ½" OSB SCREWED TO NEW RAFTERS. THIS WAS THEN COVERED W/ BLUE TARP AND IT WAS SECURED W/ LATH RUNNING VERTICALLY DOWN ROOF (TUCKED UNDER METAL RIDGE CAP & NAILED).



10/

BLUE TARP WAS UNWRAPPED UNDER EAVES AND SECURED W/ LATH & NAILS.

USED BLUE TARP TO WRAP DAMAGED SW CORNER OF BLDG. SECURED W/ LATH & NAILS

COVERED SOUTH FACADE W/ BLUE TARP & SECURED W/ LATH & NAILS.

COMPLETED FINAL PHOTOS, NOTES, ETC. CLEANUP SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY MORNING.

INVENTORY OF WOOD REMOVED FROM INTERIOR OF MAIN ROOM

BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE CEILING w/ CUT NAILS
3/4 x 3½ of VARIOUS LENGTHS,
1 at 4'1"
" 5'11"
" 5'5"
" 3'10½"
" 5"
" 5'10½"
" 1'9¼" with tongue cut off
" 1'11½" with tongue cut off
" 4'½"
" 1'10¼"

REMOVED BLOCK FROM CEILING WITH BLUE PAINT
① ¾" x 3½" x 7"
② " x " x 5"

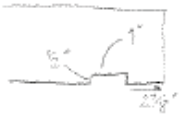
CHAIR RAIL, NORTHEAST CORNER (EAST WALL) w/ WIRE NAILS
BROKEN at 4'3½" l x 1¼ x 2"; MITRE CUT ONE END

HORIZONTAL ROOF SHEATHING WITH WOOD SHINGLES ATTACHED by WIRE NAI
10" wide x 2'½" long
ANOTHER FRAGMENT 5"w x 1'10"

7 WOOD SHINGLES
1'3¾" by varying widths (3⅜" – 6")
13 FRAGMENTS of WOOD SHINGLES

FLOOR JOIST with STAIR NOTCH IN N. END OF JOIST with cut NAILS;
2nd one in from EAST WALL, 8'7" x 2" x 12'1¼" – SAWN EACH END
WEST
changed per Dan 1/23
TH IN BOARD MARRIED TO JOIST WITH WIRE NAILS
4' long x 1" x 6" (broken before end of main board)

FLOOR JOIST WITH NOTCH at SOUTH END; BROKEN
3RD ONE IN FROM EAST WALL, 5'6¼" x 2" x 5¾"
WEST
changed per Dan 1/23



TONGUE & GROOVE FLOOR BOARD PAINTED GREEN, PATCHED OPENING IN WALL (N. END of MAIN ROOM) WHEN STAIRS WERE REMOVED
2'8 5/8" × 7/8" × 5 1/2"

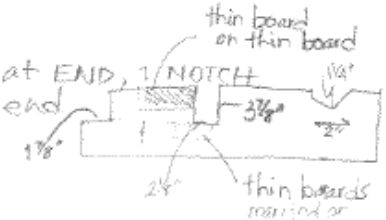
TONGUE & GROOVE UPSTAIRS FLOORING w/ CUT NAILS
7/8" × 5 1/2" of varying lengths,
1 at 1'10"
" 1'10 3/8"
" 1'6 7/8"
" 4'3 1/8", sawn each end
" 4'3 3/4", sawn each end
4'5", sawn each end

TONGUE & GROOVE DOWNSTAIRS FLOORING, VERY WEATHERED, TAKEN FROM FRONT DOOR
3/4" × 5 1/2" × 1'6"
7/8" × 5 1/2 × 1'1 1/2" (3)

EXTERIOR WEATHER BOARD
TAPERED FROM 3/8" to 3/16" × 5 1/8"
1 at 7'3 5/8"
1 fragment at 1'8 7/8" (4)
1 fragment at 2'9 1/2"

BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE WAINSCOTING FROM WEST WALL
3/4" × 3 1/2 × 1'9" — RED PAINT (5)
6 3/4" piece — RED PAINT (6)
3/4 × 3 1/2 × 1'8 1/2" — GREEN PAINT (7)
3/4 × 3 1/2 × 2'1 1/2" — GREEN PAINT (8)

MISC BOARDS with cut & WIRE NAILS
- 1 BEADED TONGUE & GROOVE WITH 1 NOTCH at END, 1 NOTCH IN CENTER and 1 smaller notch at other end
7/8" × 7 3/4" × 3'11 5/8"
- SAWN 1 end, 1" × 7" × 1'11 3/4"
- 2 pieces tongue & groove, no nails
1 7/8" × 6" × 5'4 1/8"
1 7/8" × 6" × 10 3/4"



MISC: 4 STICKS with WIRE NAILS
5'6", 4'8¼", 4'7", 4'7¾"

5'11½" x 1" x 1"

10" x 2" x 1¾ with cut nail

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES FROM EXTERIOR OF HOUSE

OUTSIDE SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE:

- TONGUE & GROOVE WAINSCOTING FROM SOUTHWEST CORNER 7/8" x 3" x 1'6⅛" (tongue may have been removed), CUT NAILS
- 8 pieces of wood shingles, wire nails
- UNDERSIDE of BOXED EAVE (?) Blue paint one side, red + blue paint other side approx 3'6" x ¾" x 6"

(9) - EXT. WEATHERBOARD w/ ORIGINAL SKY BLUE PAINT ON END 3/8" to 3/16" x 4¼" x 1'10"
- 2 misc weatherboard
- BOARD WITH SEMI FINISED CURVED END 7/8 x 3 x 1'3"
- 1 misc tongue & groove
- 1 misc piece

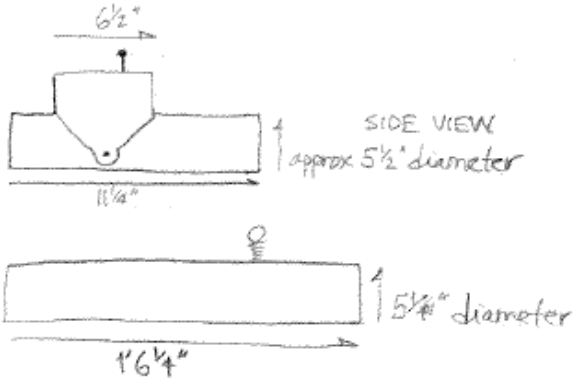
OUTSIDE WEST SIDE OF HOUSE:

- 10 pieces of wood shingles
- SW CORNER VERTICAL TRIM ¾ x 4¼ x 8'5"
- WEATHERBOARD w/ANGLED CUT FROM RT. SIDE OF 2ND STORY WINDOW 2'2½" long
- misc weatherboard 8¼" long

FROM MAIN ROOM

— STOVE PIPE PIECE
PATENT 1628428
MP687
34-B

— STOVE PIPE PIECE W/ FLUE
ADAMS CO
ESTABLISHED 1883
DUBUQUE, IA
[underside of flue]
DIAMOND
PAT NO 1987708 6 inch



Dick remembers these came from his farm house

APPENDIX C: Minnesota SHPO Architecture-History Inventory Form

Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form:

Property Name. The property name refers to the historic name of the property. Generally the name will reflect the building's historic use, significance, or original owner. If the historic name of the property is unknown, a simple functional name can be used to indicate the property (e.g. house, commercial building, depot, and warehouse).

Goulson Frame House

Address. This is the address of the property, not the owner's address. Place the property's street number and name, including north, south, east, and west in this section. Do not include a street name without a number (use "circa 595 Girard" if the street number is not available). For small towns and rural properties that do not have a street numbers, include the name of the road, nearby intersections, and appropriate distances to key points.

5055 85th St.
Montevideo, MN 56265

(Note: address is for entire farm, part of which is in Chippewa County [including current house] and part in Swift County)

County. The county designation refers to the name of the county where the property is located. The name that appears in this category must match the reference initials in the inventory number.

Swift County

City/Township. List the appropriate civil subdivision. If the property is located in an incorporated city or township, use the name of the city. If the property is located outside an incorporated city or village, the name of the township in which the property is located should appear. Properties located in "unorganized territory" should be stated as such. The name that appears in this data field must match the reference initials used in the inventory number.

Swenoda Township

Inventory Number. The inventory number is a three-section code that identifies the county, civil subdivision, and the individual property number. The county code consists of two alphabetic characters that identify the county. The civil subdivision code consists of three characters that identify the city or township. The final part of the code is the property number. Each property within a particular civil subdivision receives a unique number. Numbers begin with 001 or 0001 and are numbered in the sequence in which they are inventoried. The available inventory numbers for each survey must be obtained from the SHPO. It is the responsibility of the Principal Investigator to obtain inventory numbers. Property Identification Number (PIN). When available, include the PIN number. This information is available in county recorders office. Cities and townships often have this information available.

Review and Compliance Number. The review and compliance number refers to the review the SHPO office conducts. In most instances, this information will be filled out in the SHPO office when a federal, state, or local review is initiated on a property. In instances where a review has already been completed, the surveyor is responsible for filling out the information and attaching the available SHPO documentation to the inventory form.

Township/Range/Section/Quarter Sections. Township, range, and section information must be filled out for each inventoried property. Townships are identified by their township number, such as Township 108. The North designation is not required since all Township designations in Minnesota are north. The range is identified by their range number, such as Range 23. For section number, the appropriate section number is listed. Quarter section information must be provided to at least the quarter of quarter.

West ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 32, Township 120N, Range 40W.

UTM. In addition to Township, range and section information, UTM's must be determined for each inventoried property. The Datum (1927 or 1983) must be provided for each set of coordinates.
Instructions for determining a UTM can be obtained by referring to National Register Bulletin 16A, How to Complete the National Register Documentation Forms, pp. 80-81.

UTM coordinates: E286954, N5003404

USGS Quadrangle. For each identified property, the appropriate USGS 7.5 quadrangle map must be identified.

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gracelock NW topographic quadrangle (1958, photorevised 1977)

Architect. If the architect, designer, engineer, or builder is known, place the name here. If cited in a publication, include the reference.

Hans Goulson, builder

Style. Indicate the primary style of the property. Use the nomenclature established in Bulletin 16A, How to Complete National Register Documentation Forms, pp. 25-26.

No style.

Date Constructed. Indicate the date the building was constructed or developed. The source of this information should also be indicated. Additional dates should also be provided when known. For instance, provide the date of construction of an addition. Provide a circa date when the actual date is unknown.

ca. 1880 (based on oral history, tax records, and archaeological survey)

Photo Number(s). Indicate all photo numbers associated with the property, from all surveys. Only photo numbers from the MHS Audio-visual Library will be used. Attach photos to a separate piece of paper.

Survey Name. Cite the name of the survey.
Form Prepared By. Indicate the name of the individual that conducted the survey and filled out the form.

Donald W. Linebaugh, PhD, RPA
Director, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
301-405-6309
dwline@umd.edu

Date Surveyed. Indicate the month, day, and year of the survey.

July 17-22, 2005

Description. Provide brief descriptive information on the property that is not recorded elsewhere on the form. Include--setting, massing, general dimensions, fenestration, porches, chimneys, decorative elements, additions, alterations, significant interior features if available, outbuildings, and landscaping. If more than one structure is located on a Guidelines for History/Architecture Projects in Minnesota – page 23 July 2009 23

property, write a description for each contributing property and prepare a sketch map showing the relationship of structures and the boundary of the area.

The Goulson frame house is a 1½-story, 2 by, side gable structure, containing a single principal room and a small 1-story shed room at the rear). The balloon frame is constructed of 2 x 4" circular sawn, dimensional lumber fastened with cut nails. The frame is clad with planks and then covered with beaded weatherboard siding and simple beaded trim attached with cut nails. The name "HANS" is inscribed into a weatherboard to the left of the front window. The front or south façade is pierced by a double-hung sash window on west bay and a door on east bay. The gable sides have one double-hung sash window one each floor, centered on the gable ridge; the east facade also has a door into the rear shed roof room. The rear façade had one window or door opening into the rear shed room. The doors are all hung with factory made, decorative hinges suggestive of the last few decades of the 19th century. The roof is covered with wooden shingles and the house sites on a foundation of rough stones.

The front, principal room on the first floor measures approximately 13 ft.^{2}, is entered directly from the front door, and is lighted with 3 double-hung, sash windows. The walls of the front room have brightly painted tongue and groove paneling extending from the floor to a height of about 2 ft., and this paneling is capped by a decorative chair rail. A steep, narrow stair appears to have gone from the 6 x 13 ft. back room to the second floor room. Each of the two rooms has evidence of stove pipes, indicating that the structure was heated with wood/coal burning stoves.

The structure is part of a larger farmstead with the current farm house (built ca. 1906) located about 100 ft. to the south, across the Swift/Chippewa county line; the property also contains a range of small agricultural outbuildings, such as granaries, and a modern metal "Butler" building. The house faces south and is about 50 ft. north of the Swift/Chippewa county line. The Chippewa River runs about 340 ft. north/northwest of the Goulson frame house.

The family's earlier dugout house, located about ½ mile north of the frame house, was investigated in a previous study. The report, *Digging into a Dugout House (Site 21SW17): The Archaeology of Norwegian Immigrant Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson, Swenoda Township, Swift County, Minnesota (Donald W. Linebaugh, 2003)*, presents the results of the archaeological investigation of this site and is on file with the Minnesota SHPO.

Significance Notes. If the property is historically significant briefly explain how the property meets National Register Criterion A, B, or C. If the property is significant under Criterion D discuss what kinds of information the property is likely to contain. Include comparative statements and any other information needed to substantiate eligibility. If the eligibility of the property is questionable or is important in a local context, describe why it may or may not be eligible to the National Register. Bibliographic sources should be cited when available.

Historic Context. List the historic context(s) the property is associated with. Refer to the SHPO context list for the appropriate association.

4. Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940

Consultant's Recommendation of Eligibility. The surveyor should determine if the inventoried property is eligible for the National Register. All positive and negative determinations must be supported in the significance statement. In instances where an eligibility determination in not made, not enough information should be checked. Label this field **- Consultant's Recommendation of Eligibility.**

Appendix D: Archaeological Site Form

Rev.: 7/1/09

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111 (612) 725-2729

SITE #: 21- SW0063 *(OSA assigns if New Site)* Site Name: Goulson Frame House Site Agency/Field #:

_X_ New Site __ Site Update OSA License #: SHPO RC #:

Type of Fieldwork: _√_ Reconnaissance/Phase I
___ Evaluation/Phase II
___ Excavation/Phase III
Date(s) of This Fieldwork: July 19-21, 2005

NRHP Status: __ Listed __ Determined Eligible __ CEF(106) __ CNEF(106) _√_ Undetermined

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

County: Swift County City/Twp. Name: Swenoda Township SHPO Sub-Region: 2n *(see map in instructions)*

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map *(name and year):* USGS 7.5' Gracelock NW topographic quadrangle (1958, photorevised 1977)

Township: 120N	Range: 40W	Section: 32	¼ Sections (at least 2): SE ¼ of SW ¼
Township:	Range:	Section:	¼ Sections (at least 2):
Township:	Range:	Section:	¼ Sections (at least 2):

UTM Coordinates: (*less than 10 acres use center; over 10 acres define polygon around site; draw points on USGS*)
Zone: _15_ Datum: ___ 1927 _√_ 1983 Method: ___ USGS Map ___ GPS _√_ Other

Point 1: Easting	286954	Northing 5003404
Point 2: Easting		Northing
Point 3: Easting		Northing
Point 4: Easting		Northing
Point 5: Easting		Northing

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Acreage: Site Dimensions: N-S _50ft.*_ E-W _50 ft.*_ Maximum Cultural Depth (if known) _____
*minimum boundaries

Site Description (*√all that apply, but only one check per line*):
__ single artifact __ lithic scatter _√_ artifact scatter
__ burial mound (number of mounds _____) __ non-mound lone grave __ non-mound cemetery
__ petroglyph __ pictograph __ petroform
__ surface features (list below)
__ other: _____

Surface Features (*√all that apply*): __ earthwork __ pit/depression __ foundation/ruin _√_ other: Standing Structure__

Inferred Site Function (*√all that apply*): _√_ habitation __ mortuary __ farm __ industrial __ transportation
__ Other (*list*): _____ __ unknown

Current Land Use (*list approximate % for all that apply*):
___ cultivated ___ fallow ___ commercial ___ recreational ___ industrial ___ residential
___ woodland ___ grassland ___ water-covered _√_ other: Agricultural outbuildings

Surface Visibility (*list approximate % for all that apply*):
___ excellent ___ good _30-50%_ fair ___ poor/none

Degree of Disturbance (*list approximate % for all that apply or √ unassessed*):
Less than 20% minimal ___ moderate ___ heavy ___ completely destroyed ___ unassessed

Current Threats to Site: (*√all that apply or √ none known*)
__ erosion __ development __ agricultural __ other: _____ _√_ none known

SITE #: 21- SW0063 Site Name: Goulson Frame House Site Agency/Field #:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

(list all that apply by level of certainty: 1 = confirmed; 2 = probable or √"not determined"):

Period:
__ not determined
__ Precontact (9500 BC - 1650 AD)
__ Contact (1650-1837)
1 Post-Contact (1837-1945)

Precontact Context: *(list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √here __)*

Paleoindian Tradition
__ not determined __ Folsom __ Lanceolate Point/Plano
__ Clovis __ Eastern Fluted __ other: _____

Archaic Tradition
__ not determined __ Prairie __ Riverine
__ Shield __ Lake-Forest __ other: _____

Woodland Tradition
__ not determined __ Fox Lake __ Laurel
__ SE Mn Early __ C Mn Transitional __ Lake Benton
__ Brainerd __ Blackduck-Kathio __ Psinomani/Sandy Lake
__ Havana-Related __ SE Mn Late __ Rainy River Late
__ other: _____

Plains Village Tradition
__ not determined __ Cambria __ Great Oasis __ Big Stone
__ other: _____

Mississippian Tradition
__ not determined __ Silvernale __ other: _____

Oneota Tradition
__ not determined __ Blue Earth __ Orr __ other: _____

Contact Context: *(list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √here __)*

American Indian
__ not determined __ Dakota __ Ojibwe __ other: _____

Euro-American
__ not determined __ British 1 other: Norwegian
__ French __ Initial US

Post-Contact Context: *(list all that apply by level of certainty; if unable to discern specific context, √here __)*

__ Indian Communities & Reservations (1837-1934)
__ Early Agriculture & River Settlement (1840-1870)
__ Northern MN Lumbering (1870-1930s)
__ Tourism & Recreation (1870-1945)
__ St. Croix Triangle Lumbering (1830s-1900s)
√ Railroads & Agricultural Development (1870-1940)
__ Iron Ore Industry (1880s-1945)
__ Urban Centers (1870-1940)

Approximate Post-Contact Occupation/Site Formation Date(s): ca. 1880-1908

Context Assignment/Dating Methods *(√all that apply):*

√ artifact type/style __ feature type __ radiometric __ relative stratigraphy __ geomorphology
√ historic accounts (list) Swift County Deed Books, Tax Records, and Probate Records
√ historic maps (list) Map of Swenoda Township, Swift County, 1902
__ other(s) (*specify*): _____

(For radiometric dates, attach photocopies of laboratory sheets if available.)

MATERIALS PRESENT *(√all that apply):*

Basic Artifact Categories

Ceramics	*Lithics*	*Biological Remains*	*Historic Materials*
__ Aboriginal	__ projectile points	__ animal	√ glass
√ Euro-American	__ other chipped stone tools	__ human	√ metal
	__ debitage	√ unidentified bone	__ brick
	__ ground/pecked stone	__ seeds/nuts	√ other: coal
	__ FCR	__ charcoal	
	__ aboriginal copper	√ wood	

SITE #: 21- SW0063 Site Name: Goulson Frame House Site Agency/Field #:

Major Exotic Materials *(√all that apply):*

__ catlinite __ native copper __ Hixton orthoquartzite
__ Knife River Flint __ obsidian __ other: _____

Diagnostic Artifacts:

Ceramics: Prehistoric Types/Wares/Temper _____
Historic whiteware, ironstone/white granite, American Blue and Gray stoneware, dipt yellowware, Whiteware with maker's mark from Steubenville Pottery Co, Ohio, ca. 1890-1950s
Prehistoric Lithics: _____
Glass: solarized/manganese glass, milk glass jar cap (Hazel Atlas ca.1920-1960s), window glass with a mean date of 1883.84, colored bottle glass
Metal: machine cut nails, wire nails, screw caps, knife handle, barbed wire
Other: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA **Current Topographic Setting** *(√all that apply):*

Away from Water	*Riverine*	*Lacustrine*
__ general upland	__ fan	__ inlet/outlet
__ terrace edge	√ terrace/bluff top	__ peninsula
__ hilltop	__ stream-stream junction	__ island
__ glacial beach ridge	__ bluff-base	__ isthmus
__ rock outcrop	__ cave/rockshelter	__ general shoreline
__ other: _____	__ floodplain	__ bog/slough/lake bottom
	__ other: _____	__ other: _____

Topographic Feature Name from USGS Map: _____

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Source and Date of Ownership Information *(e.g., plat map, county recorder's office, personal communication, etc.):* personal communication, Gregg and Joann Goulson

Ownership Type *(list approximate % for all that apply; if unknown √here __):*

___ Federal ___ State ___ Local (public) ___ Tribal ___√ Private

Land Owner *(name and address if known):* Gregg and Joann Goulson, 5055 85th St NW, Montevideo, MN 56265-2743

CURRENT INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

Methods/Techniques Employed *(√all that apply):*

__ informant report __ small diameter soil coring (≈ 1" diameter) √ surface survey
√ shovel testing __ formal test units __ mechanical testing max. test depth 2.7 ft
__ geomorphological survey *(specify)*: _____
__ geophysical survey *(specify)*: _____
__ other: _____

Informant Name and Address (if known): *same as owner*

Known Collectors/Collections:

Artifact Repository *(name and accession numbers or repository agreement number):* Artifacts will be returned to Gregg and Joann Goulson upon the completion of the report.

Most Recent Survey Report – Title, Author, Date: *"Then You'll Have a Fine House…": The New Frame House of Norwegian Immigrants Anna and Hans Goulson, Swift County, Minnesota,* Donald Linebaugh et al., forthcoming 2010, University of Maryland, Historic Preservation Program.

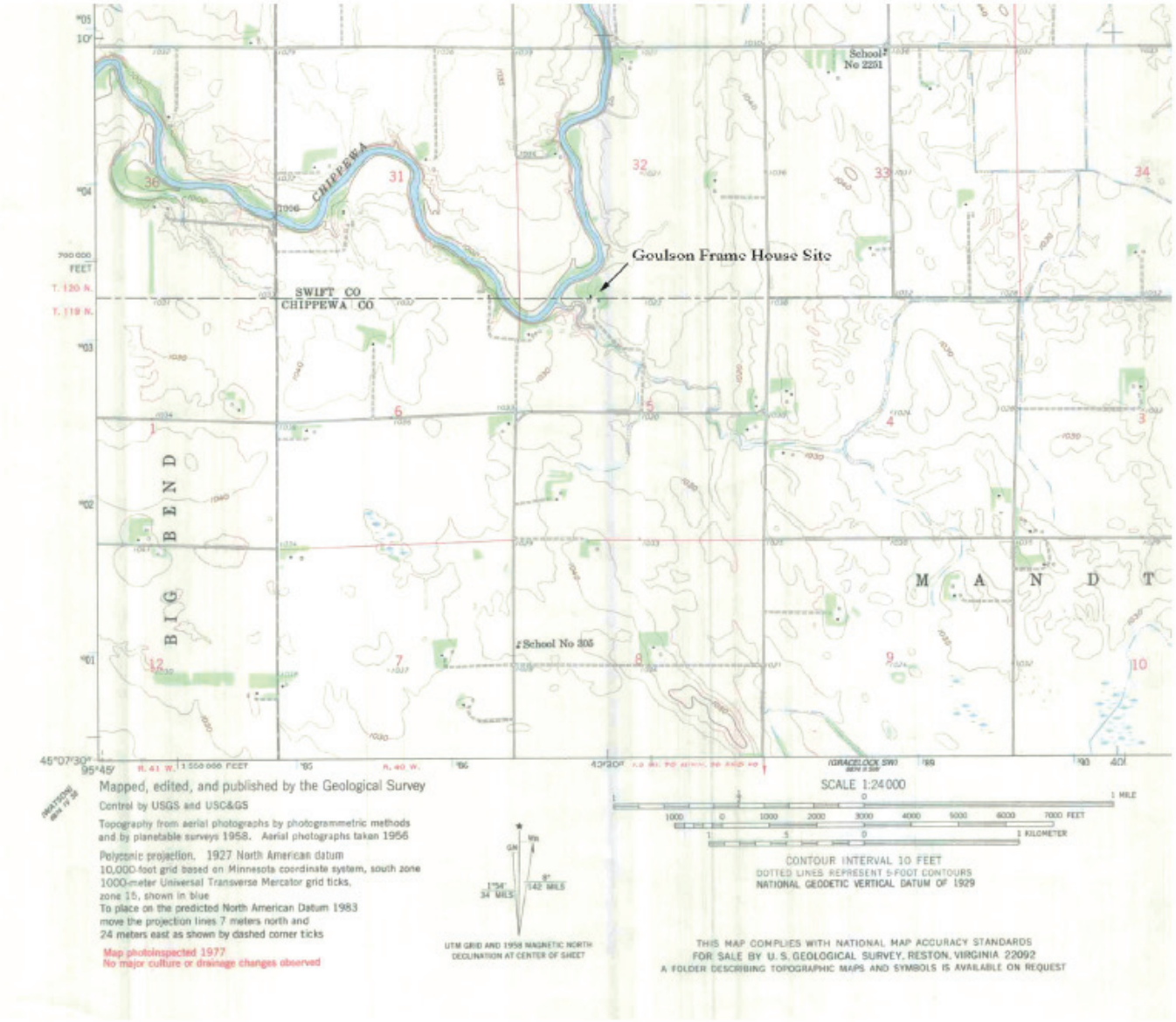
Major Previous Bibliographic Reference(s) to Site: *Digging into a Dugout House (Site 21SW17): The Archaeology of Norwegian Immigrant Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson, Swenoda Township, Swift County, Minnesota,* Donald Linebaugh 2003, Program for Archaeological Research, University of Kentucky

Principal Investigator *(name and affiliation):* Dr. Donald Linebaugh, Director of the Historic Preservation Program in the School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation, University of Maryland. Ph.D., R.P.A.

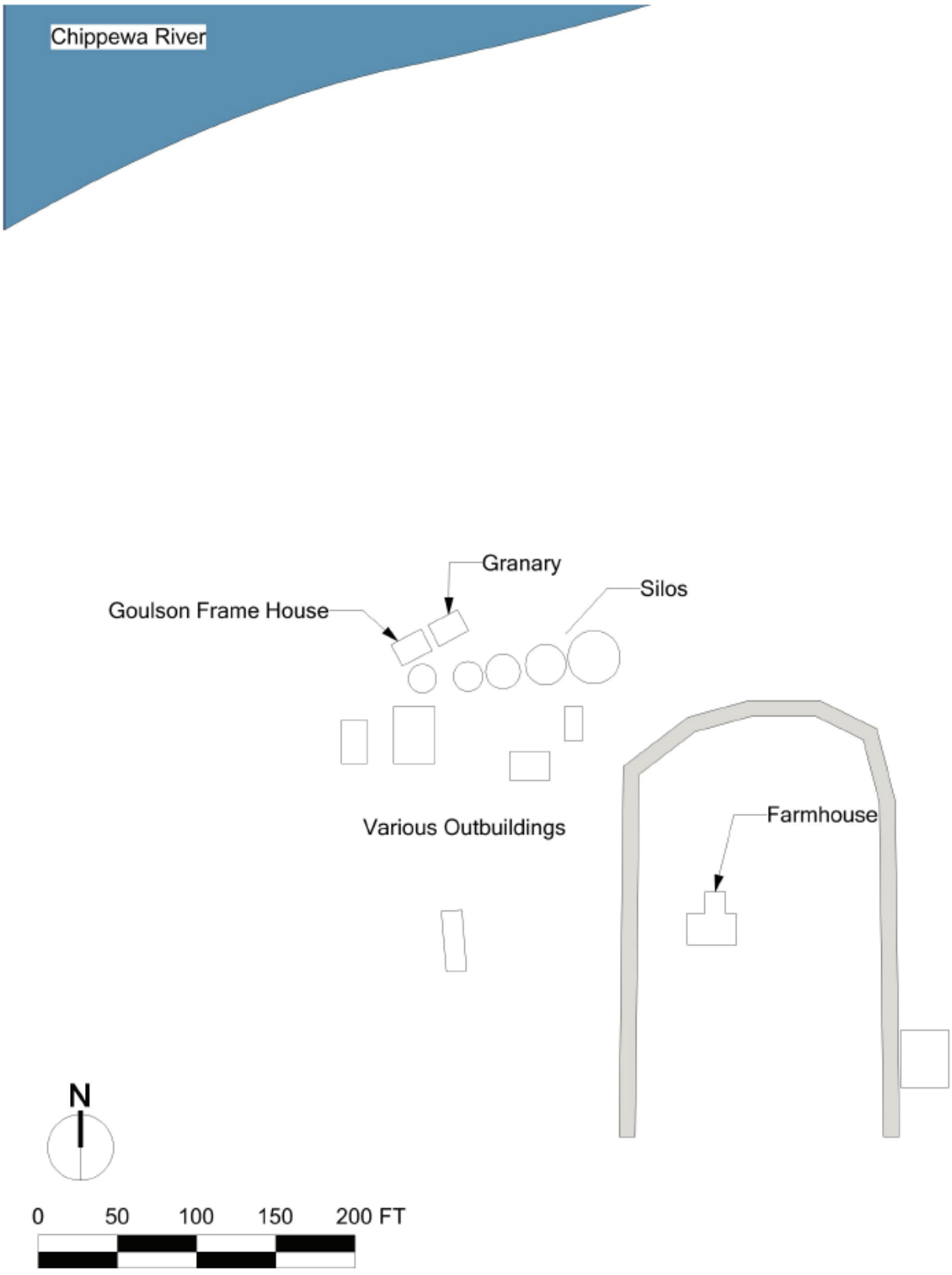
Form Completed By *(name and date):* Lauren E. Schiszik, University of Maryland, 12/11/2009

MAPS: *Attach/include original scale copy of 7.5' USGS map with site location clearly outlined or designated. Attach a sketch map if surface features present, if sub-surface testing done, or if complicated boundaries/setting. Sketch map must have re-locatable datum, scale, north arrow, and legend if symbols are used.*

Location of Goulson Frame House Site on USGS 7.5' Gracelock NW topographic quadrangle (1958, photorevised 1977)



Goulson Frame House Site Area Map



Goulson Frame House Site Map

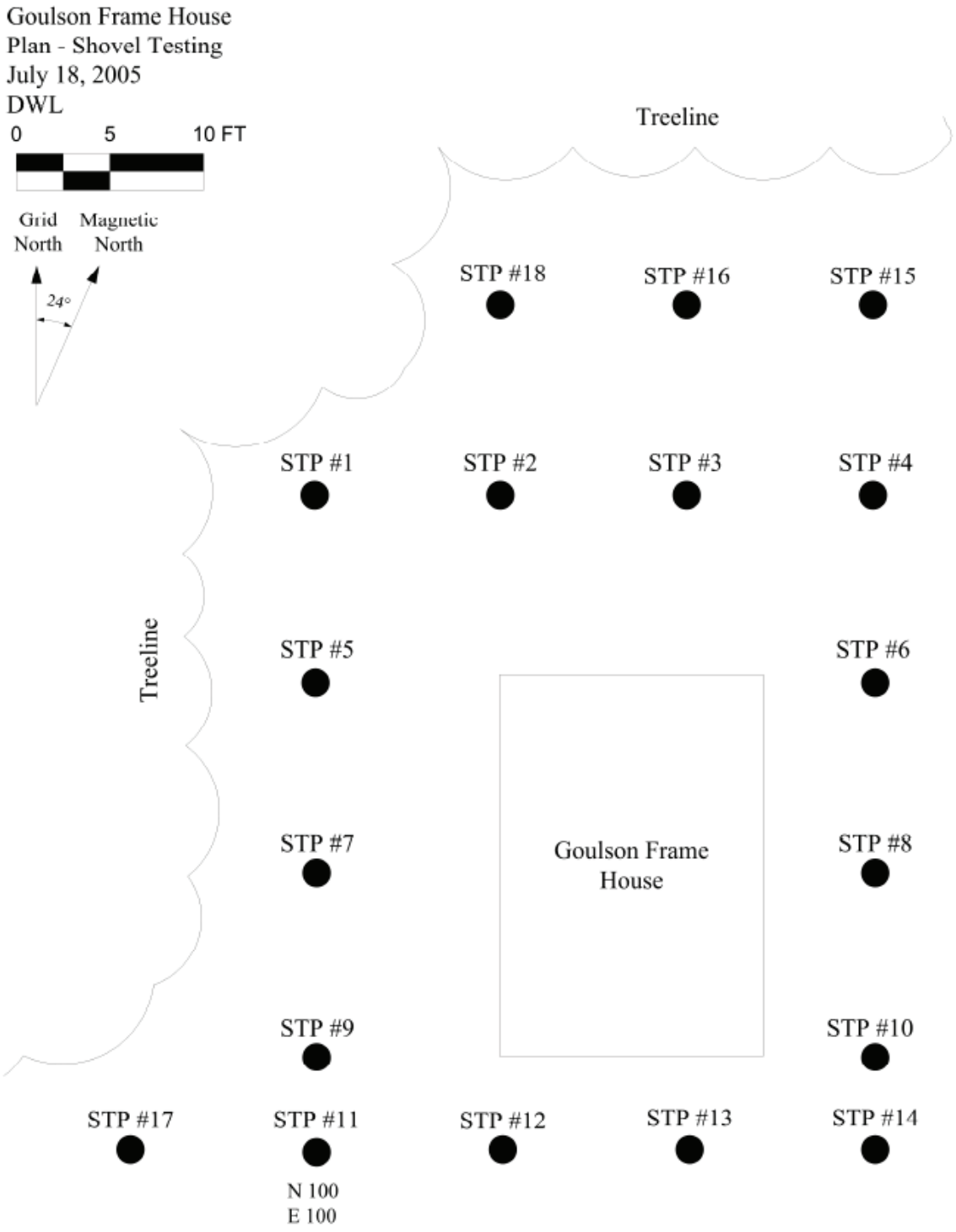


Figure 1: Front (south) facade of Goulson Frame House. View from southeast. July 2005.

Figure 2: Front (south) facade of Goulson Frame House. View from southwest. Note silo in forground and the granary to the east of the frame house. July 2005.

Figure 3: View from east. Granary in foreground, Goulson frame house in rear. July 2005.

Figure 4: Rear of Goulson frame house. View from north. July 2005.

SITE #: 21- SW0063 Site Name: Goulson Frame House Site Agency/Field #:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *(Reason for Update or Survey, Location, Site Characteristics, Materials Present, Setting, Archaeological Methods, etc.; attach extra sheets as needed.)*

While conducting an archaeological excavation of the dugout house of Anna Byberg Christopherson Goulson (21SW17) in 2002, Dr. Donald Linebaugh was informed by members of the Goulson family of the existence of the original balloon frame house in which Anna and her family lived after they left the dugout. The frame house, likely used by the family from ca. 1880 to the late 1890s, was identified based on family recollections and a subsequent inspection on the last day of the dugout excavation. The Goulson frame house is located a few feet north of the Chippewa/Swift County line. The house sits on level ground several hundred feet south of the Chippewa River in Swenoda Township, Swift County, roughly 15 miles downstream from the town of Benson, Minnesota. The soils immediately around the frame house site are part of the Tara-Balaton-Byrne-Quam association. (Minnesota Online Soil Survey Manuscripts 44)

Anna, her second husband Hans Goulson, and their children moved from their traditional dugout house into their new one and a half story frame house in 1880 or 1881. The family occupied the structure until the late 19th or early 20th century, when they built and moved into a larger farmhouse on property in Chippewa County. The ca. 1880 frame house was used for storing grain and later farming equipment in the intervening years. In the summer of 2002, when it was "rediscovered," the house was filled with junk and in precarious physical condition. Following the completion of the dugout house project report in 2003, another expedition was organized to fully document and stabilize/ weatherize the frame house structure. This work was completed in July 2005.

The goals of the archaeological survey were to determine whether the present location of the Goulson frame house was the original location, as well as to learn more about the lifeways present at a Norwegian immigrant farmstead. Historical documentation suggests that the frame house was moved at least twice across the border between Swift County (where the house presently stands) and Chippewa County, located just to the south of the house. The Goulsons patented a Chippewa County homestead in 1903, where the present-day Goulson farmhouse is located. It is believed that the Goulsons moved the frame house, built on their first Swift County land patent, just across the border into Chippewa County to make their homestead claim, and moved the frame house back to its original location after constructing another, larger home c. 1908.

The field survey utilized both pedestrian reconnaissance/surface collection and systematic shovel testing. A site grid measuring 45 ft. north/south and 40 ft. east/west was established around the frame house. Grid north was approximately 24 degrees west of magnetic north. The site grid was established based on the house in relation to the house – all of the shovel tests were conducted around the frame house along transects spaced at intervals of 10 ft. (3.33 m); this spacing was closed to 5 ft. in some areas. Shovel tests measured approximately 1 ft. (30 cm) in diameter and were excavated to subsoil. The typical soil profile for the site area consisted of 1.6 ft. of black (10YR2/1) sandy loam (Stratum I), over a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam (Stratum II). Level III was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand. Excavation was stopped due to depth of the unit (2.7 ft.). All soils recovered in shovel tests were screened through 1/4 –inch mesh to ensure near-complete recovery of artifacts. The shovel test excavation did not uncover any features.

The shovel test survey and surface collection recovered 354 artifacts. The excavations did not delineate the full boundaries of the site, as all of the shovel tests were positive. The artifact concentrations from the shovel tests ranged from 4 to 42 artifacts. These artifacts fall into eight major functional categories including architectural, food preparation/consumption, activities/agricultural, arms and military, clothing, faunal, smoking, and unassigned materials (which include artifacts such as coal and unidentified metal). The archaeological data recovered supports the historical and architectural evidence that the house was constructed in the early 1880s, and that the Goulsons inhabited the house in the late 19th century.

Appendix E: Artifact Catalog

Goulson Frame House Site (21- SW0063) Artifact Catalog

STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
1	2	135	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	2 d			1
1	2	135	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Screen mesh	Screen mesh		unidentified screen		1
1	2	135	100	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Mammal bone		mammal tooth; probably molar		1
1	2	135	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Can	Can				1
1	2	135	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Can	Can		1mm thick; some have seams		36
									Context Total:		**40**
2	1	135	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d			1
2	1	135	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
2	1	135	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
2	1	135	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Window Glass, Cylindrical Glass	Air bubbles, streaky			1
2	1	135	110	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Table glass	Table glass, molded	Colorless glass			2
2	1	135	110	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			2
									Context Total:		**8**
3	3	135	120	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery		bolt; length 4in x .5in diameter		1
3	3	135	120	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery		nut; diameter 5/16in		1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	< 2 d			1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	3 d			1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	2 d			1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
3	3	135	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
3	3	135	120	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Table glass	Table glass, molded	Solarized/Manganese	solarized		1
3	3	135	120	Smoking	Pipes	Smoking Pipe	Ball clay pipe, plain bowl				1
3	3	135	120	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Melted glass	Melted glass	Glass			1
									Context Total:		**13**
4	4	135	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	??			1
4	4	135	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			1
4	4	135	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				2
4	4	135	130	Faunal	Shell	Mollusk	Mollusk				1
4	4	135	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Whiteware				1

Goulson Frame House Site (21- SW0063) Artifact Catalog

STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
4	4	135	130	Smoking	Pipes	Smoking Pipe	Ball clay pipe, plain stem	5/64"	mouthpiece stem 5/64"		1
4	4	135	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
									Context Total:		8
5	5	125	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	4 d			1
5	5	125	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				2
5	5	125	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass	Air bubbles, streaky			1
5	5	125	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
5	5	125	100	Clothing	Fasteners	Buckle/buckle part	Buckle, unidentified	Metal	ferrous		1
5	5	125	100	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Button, one-part	Metal	ferrous core; mark = Phoenix St. Paul (stamped)		1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Bottle, Unidentified	Colored glass			1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Bottle, Unidentified	Colored glass			1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Container Glass, Machine Made	Milk glass	doesn't appear to make complete lid liner, no stamps on sherds		20
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Closure	Closure		canning jar screw ring		1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Closure	Closure		canning jar lid		1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White				2
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Hollowware vessel	Whiteware				1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified vessel	Yellowware				1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colorless glass			1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colorless glass			1
5	5	125	100	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colored glass			1
5	5	125	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal		1 gram	1	2
5	5	125	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			2
									Context Total:		42
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	2 d			2
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	3 d			2
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	7 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	8 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				5
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	> 16 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	12 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			2
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	2 d			1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			5
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire				3
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d	roofing nail		1
6	13	125	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window	Air bubbles, streaky			2
6	13	125	130	Clothing	Fasteners	Buckle/buckle part	Buckle, unidentified	Metal	23mmx29mm		1
6	13	125	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Yellowware				1

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STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
6	13	125	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White				1
6	13	125	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Hollowware vessel	Porcellaneous		White sparkly glaze		1
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Melted glass	Melted glass	Glass			1
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Mineral	Mineral	Stone			1
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			3
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass			1
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass			2
6	13	125	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass			1
									Context Total:		**42**
7	7	115	100	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery		nut fragment		1
7	7	115	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
7	7	115	100	Faunal	Bone	Mammal bone	Mammal bone		tooth and jaw fragment, or claw		1
7	7	115	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
									Context Total:		**4**
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	Wood attached (pseudomorph)			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d	roofing nail		1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	7 d			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	6 d			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	> 16 d	30d		1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Roofing Material	Roofing Material	Asphalt			1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				2
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				3
8	12	115	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
8	12	115	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite				1
8	12	115	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite				1
8	12	115	130	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Bottle, Unidentified molded	Colorless glass			4
8	12	115	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colored glass			1

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STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
8	12	115	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Items	Other item	Other item	Aluminum	Looks like a bottle cap perhaps: "'TEAR -- DOWN" pressed into 1 piece; other piece looks like a lid - whole and circular with 23mm diameter; third piece looks like it attached the lid to bottle or other item.		3
8	12	115	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Items	Unidentified item	Unidentified item	Rubber			1
8	12	115	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Items	Unidentified item	Unidentified item	Ferrous			1
8	12	115	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal		1gram	1	2
									Context Total:		31
9	8	105	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
9	8	105	100	Clothing	Fasteners	Other fastener	Other fastener	Metal	rivet?		1
9	8	105	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal		less than 1g	1	1
9	8	105	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass	molded decoration		1
									Context Total:		4
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	Square			1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	16 d			1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	5 d			2
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	Roofing	4mm dia.		1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Chain link	Chain link	Ferrous	some still connected		4
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
10	11	105	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
10	11	105	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass				1
10	11	105	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass				1
10	11	105	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Cinder		cinder	22	6
10	11	105	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal			33	7
									Context Total:		30
11	9	100	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
11	9	100	100	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				2
11	9	100	100	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Hollowware vessel	Stoneware: American gray				1
11	9	100	100	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			2
									Context Total:		6

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STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
12	10	100	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
12	10	100	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
12	10	100	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
12	10	100	110	Arms and Military	Weaponry	Gunflint	Gunflint	Spall	flint spall		1
12	10	100	110	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Whiteware				1
12	10	100	110	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			1
12	10	100	110	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass			1
									Context Total:		7
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				2
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	8 d			1
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	3 d			1
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	2 d			1
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			3
13	14	100	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
13	14	100	120	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal		less than 1g	1	1
									Context Total:		10
14	15	100	130	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery		washer		1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	8 d			2
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				3
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			2
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d			1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Roofing Material	Roofing Material	Composite	asphalt shingle?		1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
14	15	100	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
14	15	100	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite				1
14	15	100	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Table glass	Table glass, molded	Colored glass			1
14	15	100	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Flatware vessel	Unidentified ceramic	Glaze missing			1
14	15	100	130	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colorless glass			1
14	15	100	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Items	Unidentified item	Unidentified item	Ferrous	likely a tack		2
14	15	100	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal			6	7
									Context Total:		27
15	16	145	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	3 d			1
15	16	145	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	4 d			1
15	16	145	130	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
15	16	145	130	Faunal	Bone	Unidentified Bone	Unidentified Bone				2

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STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
15	16	145	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite		mend		4
15	16	145	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite		mend		1
15	16	145	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Whiteware		mend		6
15	16	145	130	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Handle	Handle, utensil	Iron	Shank fragment with two pins intact; handle missing		1
15	16	145	130	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Coal	Coal		6 grams	6	2
									Context Total:		19
16	17	145	120	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery		blade part		1
16	17	145	120	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	10 d			1
16	17	145	120	Faunal	Bone	Unidentified Bone	Unidentified Bone				1
16	17	145	120	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Flatware vessel	Ironstone/White granite		British coat of arms, with a portion of "Ironstone China" on it, and the unicorn. Most similar to Steubenville Pottery Company, in Steubenville OH, in terms of location of unicorn horn underneath the "E" in "ironstone", Edwin Barber, Marks of American Potteries pg. 130. Possibly "Wheeling Pottery Company?; 1880-1886; "Royal Ironstone China Warranted" pg. 150.		1
									Context Total:		4
17	18	100	90	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d			1
17	18	100	90	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d	finish nail		1
17	18	100	90	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Container Glass, unidentified	Colored glass			1
17	18	100	90	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Patterned (pressed) glass			1
17	18	100	90	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Scrap Metal	Ferrous	tin can??		5
17	18	100	90	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Colorless glass			1
									Context Total:		10
18	19	145	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut				3
18	19	145	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	12 d	Edwards p. 37 type g		1
18	19	145	110	Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			1
18	19	145	110	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Ironstone/White granite				1
18	19	145	110	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Hollowware vessel	Yellowware		mend		4
18	19	145	110	Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Bottle, Unidentified	Colored glass			1
18	19	145	110	Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Table glass	Table glass, unidentified	Colorless glass	possibly blown glass		1
18	19	145	110	Kitchen	Unidentified Function	Unidentified glass	Unidentified glass	Colorless glass	exterior of glass is streaky, perhaps blown glass?		1
18	19	145	110	Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Strap metal	Strap metal	Ferrous	25mmX40mm w/ two 7mm diameter punch holes		1

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STP	Context	North	East	Group	Class	Object/ General	Object/Specific	Descriptor	Comments	Weight	Quantity
									Context Total:		**14**
surface collection	6			Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Farm Marchinery	Farm Marchinery				1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	10 d			2
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	8 d			1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Wire	3 d			1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Screen mesh	Screen mesh		unidentified screen		1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Electrical/Telecommunication	Insulator	Electrical, Exterior Insulator	Porcelain	"WP 6 USA"		1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
surface collection	6			Architectural	Construction Materials	Pane Glass	Unidentified Window Glass				1
surface collection	6			Kitchen	Food/Beverage Consumption/Tableware	Unidentified vessel	Whiteware				1
surface collection	6			Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Container Glass, Machine Made	Colorless glass	lid		1
surface collection	6			Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Container Glass, Machine Made	Milk glass	Hazel Atlas; "Genuine Boyds Cap for Mason Jar 25"; attached to metal screwcap		1
surface collection	6			Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Container glass	Container Glass, unidentified	Colored glass			1
surface collection	6			Kitchen	Food Preparation/Storage	Closure	Closure		"Atlas" attached to above lid liner		2
surface collection	6			Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass			1
surface collection	6			Unassigned Materials	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentified glass fragment	Unidentified glass fragment	Glass	etched surface pattern on one side of flat glass		1
									Context Total:		**18**
from house	20			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	8 d			9
from house	20			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	10 d			1
from house	20			Architectural	Construction Materials	Nail	Nail, Machine Cut	Square	cut nails holding roof planks to joists		7
									Context Total:		**17**

Total Artifact Count for Goulson Frame House Site: **354**